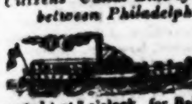
THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.—No. 293. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1829. WHOLE NUMBER [illegible].

CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.—TERMS $8 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Only Morning Line to Baltimore.
NO LAND CARRIAGE.

Citizens' Canal Line of Steamboats & Barges, between Philadelphia and Baltimore.



THE new superior steamboat WM. PENN, Capt. J. P. Jeffries, leaves Arch street wharf every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, for Baltimore.

Passengers by this line, pass through the Canal, on board of splendid barges, warm and commodious, drawn by six horses, in two hours, and arrive in Baltimore early in the evening.

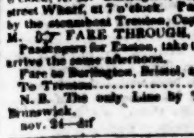
☞ All baggage at the owner's risk.

N. DAVIDSON, Agent, No. 8 Arch street.

dec. 7—tf

FARE $1 50.
UNION LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THE SHORTEST LAND CARRIAGE BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.



VIA Trenton, Princeton, and New Brunswick.—25 miles land, over a good Gravel Turnpike Road, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Burlington, Capt. A. Jenkins, leaves Chesnut street Wharf, at 7 o'clock. Passengers arrive at New York, by the steamboat Trenton, Capt. A. Degraw, at 5 o'clock P. M. ☞ FARE THROUGH, $1 50.

Passengers for Easton, take the steamboat Burlington, and arrive the same afternoon.

Fare to Burlington, Bristol, and Bordentown, 25 cents.

To Trenton..........50 cents.

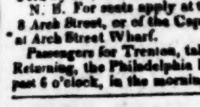
N. B. The only Line by Trenton, Princeton and New Brunswick.

J. VANDERBILT, Agent.

nov. 24—dtf

Fare Reduced to $2 50, at 12 o'clock,
BY THE CITIZENS' LINE,

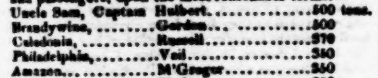
For NEW YORK, via Bordentown and New Brunswick.



THE splendid new Steam Boat Philadelphia, Captain E. W. KELLUM, leaves Arch Street Wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol, White Hill and Bordentown. Passengers for New York take coaches at Bordentown to New Brunswick, there lodge, and take the superior Steam Boat New York, Capt. G. Jenkins, next morning, and arrive in New York by 10 o'clock. Fare through, $2 50.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 8 Arch Street, or of the Captain, on board of the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.

Passengers for Trenton, take coaches at Bordentown. Returning, the Philadelphia leaves Bordentown at half past 6 o'clock, in the morning. nov. 19—tf



Ohio and Mississippi Steam Packets.
THE following Boats will ply regularly during the ensuing season, between NEW ORLEANS, LOUISVILLE and intermediate Ports; carrying freight and passengers, upon the most reasonable terms:—

Uncle Sam, Captain	Hulbert	500 tons.
Brandywine,	Gordon	500
Caledonia,	Russell	370
Philadelphia,	Veil	360
Amazon,	M'Gregor	350
Mohican,	Findren	350
Daniel Boone,	Lonsdale	270
Cavalier,	Wilson	200

These boats are of the first class, and commanded by experienced men. It is intended to despatch three per week from New Orleans, by which Shippers will avoid delay, and being able to designate the boats, effect insurance upon the best terms. The Subscribers, as agents, will receive and forward goods to any part upon the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers.

YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.
Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

For further information apply to
MACALESTER & YORKE,
nov. 13—tf No. 6 Minor Street.

FOR SALEM, MASS.

The schr. NYMPH, John Day, Master. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, at Pine street wharf, or to HACKER, BROWN & CO. No. 56 South Front street.

12mo. 1—tf

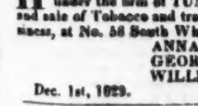
STEAM BOAT NOTICE.
UNION LINE TO BALTIMORE,
EVERY DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

THE STEMABOAT NEWCASTLE will leave Chesnut street wharf every day, at 12 o'clock, for Baltimore, until the navigation is obstructed by ice.

Passengers by this Line will arrive next morning at an early hour, and in time for any of the Southern or Western conveyances. Fare through only $4.

The Morning Line is discontinued for the remainder of the season. dec. 5—tf

TRAVELLERS



Leaving this city with their families or parties, can be accommodated with extra Post Coaches, first rate teams, and careful, sober and attentive drivers, to any part of the United States. Please apply to the subscriber, at the U. S. Mail Coach office, No. 28 South Third street.

sept. 30—tf JAMES REESIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE this day entered into Copartnership, under the firm of TUNIS & CO., for the purchase and sale of Tobacco and transaction of Commission business, at No. 58 South Wharves.

ANNA ELIZA TUNIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WILLIAM ASHBRIDGE.

Dec. 1st, 1829. dec. 4—3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH M. PAUL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them, for settlement, to

JOHN PAUL,
JOHN PAUL, Jr.,
THOMAS C. PRICE,
ROWLAND JONES, } Executors.

dec. 2—1m

HACKLES.
THE subscribers have just received one case of Peter & John Partridge's HACKLES, consisting of Hemp, Keg, Middle and Fine Clearers.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
aug. 12—tf No. 149 Market street.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of MARY R. MORTON, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber, and those indebted to said estate, to make payment to him.

ROBERT MORTON, Administrator,
nov. 19—eo8w 116 South Front street.

Wistar's Cough Lozenges,
PREPARED from the original prescription of the late Professor Wistar. These Lozenges, so justly celebrated for the speedy relief they afford to those afflicted with coughs, arising from colds and influenza, are constantly to be had at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
Drug and Chemical Store,
N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fifth street.

Also, to be had as above, French JUJUBE PASTE, a new and elegant article just received from Paris, for coughs, colds, &c.

Gum Pectoral, Tolu and Ipecacuanha Lozenges, &c.
dec. 1—eo1m

DANIEL R. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 125 Arch, a few doors east of Fourth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received reports of the Fall and Winter fashions, for 1829 and 30, and is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him with neatness and despatch. nov. 2—tf

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

THE BURIAL OF COLUMBUS.

It was no kingly pall—
No purple and gold, like an evening cloud,
On which the sun hath in glory bow'd,
Bow'd from his jewell'd hall;
But the banner and bending plume,
The censer and rich perfume,
Were of that One, whose high renown
Were foully changed for a throne and crown.

Trial and toil were o'er;
Anguish and hate, and the withering scowl
Of hot-tongued Malice, and Anger's howl,
Were still as the Dead Sea shore—
Oh fame! this was thy victor hour,
Earn'd not by spear, or arm of power,
Nor bloody wreath, nor crimson brand—
Curses and glory, hand in hand.

Unfold the page of Time!
And the dust of ages sweep away;
Behold the past, like a full-orb'd day
Burns on its pomp sublime—
Glimmers the spear like twilight star,
Wave the white plumes like foam afar
On the deep sea, as the sun just flings
Unto it his golden offering.

They bear him to his grave—
Him who had sailed the untravelled deep,
And found where furious whirlwinds sweep,
A world across the wave;
Mournful I gaze upon the throng
That bears the solemn bier along;
And the sad scene appears to me
A foul, unhallowed mockery.

Spirit! I call on thee—
Spirit! in whose great heart was furl'd,
E'en as a scroll, a viewless world—
O spirit! reply to me.
First on the Western shores thy feet
Felt the blue waves in homage meet;
O'er mighty realms and isles unknown,
Had thy banners first of mortals flown.

Thou gav'st them all—to whom?
Crown'd of Alhambra! thy scepter'd shade,
Could it again the world invade,
Start from its gilded tomb;
'Twould blush to own the gift he gave,
By thee recorded on his grave,*
In letters time will ne'er erase—
His trophy and thine own disgrace.

Crown'd dust! and where art thou!
And where is the man whose life supplied
Worlds unto thee, whilst the King denied
The wreath to bind his brow?
King of the heartless heart! his name
Burns in the red right hand of Fame,
'Tis stamp'd upon the ocean vast,
Graved on the Future by the Past.

Death was to him but life!
He on triumphing wing the while
Fled all thy treachery, all thy guile,
The base ignoble strife.
But o'er his bier the plumes that shone
Had loftier glory than thine own;
Fame's mighty orb was o'er him spread,
Brightening the relics of the dead,
And Memory, as she rolls in pride
The perish'd pomp of years aside,
Beholds upon the surge, the surf,
His glorious presence marching forth,
One foot on Calpe's summit hoar,
The other on Veragua's shore;
"Lo! a new world!"† the hero cried,
He found it, gave it thee, and died,
Whilst thou, dishonor'd, scepter'd knave,
Gave—and 'twas all thou gav'st—a Grave!

* See Irving's Life of Columbus.
† "For Leon and Castile Columbus found a New World."

By the Author of "Sayings and Doings."

THE SPLENDID ANNUAL.

Literature, even in this literary age, is not the ordinary pursuit of the citizens of London, although every merchant is necessarily a man of letters, and underwriters are as common as cucumbers. Notwithstanding, however, my being a citizen, I am tempted to disclose the miseries and misfortunes of my life in these pages, because having heard the "Anniversary" called a spendid annual, I hope for sympathy from its readers, seeing that I have been a "*splendid annual*" myself.

My name is Scropps—I *am* an Alderman—I *was* Sheriff—I *have been* Lord Mayor—and the three great eras of my existence were the year of my shrievalty, the year of my mayoralty, and the year after it. Until I had passed through this ordeal I had no conception of the extremes of happiness and wretchedness to which a human being may be carried, nor ever believed that society presented to its members, an eminence so exalted as that which I once touched, or imagined a fall so great as that which I experienced.

I came originally from that place to which persons of bad character are said to be sent—I mean Coventry, where my father for many years contributed his share to the success of parliamentary candidates, the happiness of new married couples, and even the gratification of ambitious courtiers, by taking part in the manufacture of ribands for election cockades, wedding favours, and cordons of chivalry; but trade failed, and, like his betters, he became bankrupt, but, unlike his betters, without any consequent advantage to himself; and I, at the age of fifteen, was thrown upon the world with nothing but a strong constitution, a moderate education, and fifteen shillings and eleven pence three farthings in my pocket.

With these qualifications I started from my native town on a pedestrian excursion to London; and although I fell into none of those romantic adventures of which I had read at school, I met with more kindness than the world generally gets credit for, and on the fourth day after my departure, having slept soundly, if not magnificently, every night, and eaten with an appetite which my mode of travelling was admirably calculated to stimulate, reached the great metropolis, having preserved of my patrimony, no less a sum than nine shillings and seven pence.

The bells of one of the churches in the city were ringing merrily as I descended the heights of Islington; and were it not that my patronymic Scropps never could, under the most improved system of campanology, be jingled into any thing harmonious, I have no doubt I, like my great predecessor Whittington, might have heard in that peal a prediction of my future exaltation; certain it is I did not; and wearied with my journey, I took up my lodging for the night at a very humble house near Smithfield, to which I had been kindly recommended by the driver of a return postchaise, of whose liberal offer of the moiety of his bar to town I had availed myself at Barnet.

As it is not my intention to deduce a moral from my progress in the world at this period of my life, I need not here dilate upon the good policy of honesty, or the advantages of temperance and perseverance, by which I worked my way upwards, until after meriting the confidence of an excellent master, I found myself enjoying it fully. To his business I succeeded at his death, having several years before, with his sanction, married a young and deserving woman, about my own age, of whose prudence and skill in household matters I had long had a daily experience. In the subordinate character of his sole domestic servant, in which she figured when I first knew her, she had but few opportunities of displaying her intellectual qualities, but when she rose in the world, and felt the cheering influence of prosperity, her mind, like a balloon soaring into regions where the bright sun beams on it, expanded, and she became, as she remains, the kind unsophisticated partner of my sorrows and my pleasures, the friend of my heart, and the guiding star of my destinies.

To be brief, Providence blessed my efforts and increased my means; I became a wholesale dealer in every thing, from barrels of gunpowder down to pickled herrings; in the civic acceptation of the word I was a merchant, amongst the vulgar I am called a drysalter. I accumulated wealth; with my fortune my family also grew, and one male Scropps, and four female ditto, grace my board at least once in every week; for I hold it an article of faith to have a sirloin of roasted beef upon my table on Sundays, and all my children round me to partake of it—this may be prejudice—no matter—so long as he could afford it, my poor father did so before me; I plead that precedent, and am not ashamed of the custom.

Passing over the minor gradations of my life, the removal from one residence to another, the enlargement of this warehouse, the rebuilding of that, the anxiety of a canvass for common councilman, activity in the company of which I am liveryman, inquests, and vestries, and ward meetings, and all the other pleasing toils to which an active citizen is subject, let us come at once to the first marked epoch of my life—the year of my Shrievalty. The announcement of my nomination and election filled Mrs. S. with delight; and when I took my children to Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to look at the gay chariot brushing up for me, I confess I felt proud and happy to be able to show my progeny the arms of London, those of the Spectacle Makers' Company, and those of the Scroppses (recently found at a trivial expense) all figuring upon the same pannels. They looked magnificent upon the pea-green ground, and the wheels, "white picked out crimson," looked so chaste, and the hammercloth, and the fringe, and the festoons, and the Scropps' crests all looked so rich, and the silk linings and white tassels, and the squabs and the yellow cushions and the crimson carpet looked so comfortable, that, as I stood contemplating the equipage, I said to myself—"What have I done to deserve *this?*—O that my poor father were alive, to see his boy Jack going down to Westminster, to chop sticks and count hobnails, in a carriage like this!" My children were like mad things; and in the afternoon, when I put on my first new brown court suit, (lined, like my chariot, with white silk,) and fitted up with cut steel buttons, just to try the effect, it all appeared like a dream; the sword, which I tried on every night for half an hour after I went up to bed, to practise walking with it, was very inconvenient at first, but use is second nature, and so by rehearsing and rehearsing I made myself perfect before that auspicious day when Sheriffs flourish and geese prevail—namely, the twenty-ninth of September.

The twelve months which followed were very delightful, for independently of the *positive* honour and *eclat* they produced, I had the Mayoralty in *prospectu* (having attained my aldermanic gown by an immense majority the preceding year,) and as I used during the sessions to sit in my box at the Old Bailey, with my bag at my back and my bouquet on my book, my thoughts were wholly devoted to one object of contemplation; culprits stood trembling to hear the verdict of a jury, and I regarded them not; convicts knelt to receive the fatal fiat of the Recorder, and I heeded not their sufferings, as I watched the Lord Mayor seated in the centre of the bench, with the sword of justice stuck up in a goblet over his head—there, thought I, if I live two years, shall I sit—however, even as it was, it was very agreeable. When executions, the chief drawbacks to my delight, happened, I found, after a little seasoning, I took the thing coolly, and enjoyed my toast and tea after the patients were turned off, just as if nothing had happened; for in *my* time, we hanged at eight and breakfasted at a quarter after, so that without much hurry we were able to finish our muffins just in time for the cutting down at nine. I had to go to the House of Commons with a petition, and to Court with an address—trying situations for one of the Scroppses—however, the want of state in parliament, and the very little attention paid to us by the members, put me quite at my ease at Westminster; while the gracious urbanity of our accomplished monarch on his throne made me equally comfortable at St. James's.—Still I was but a secondary person, or rather only one of two secondary persons—the chief of bailiffs and principal Jack Ketch; there was a step to gain—and, as I often mentioned in confidence to Mrs. Scropps, I was sure my heart would never be still until I had reached the pinnacle!

Behold at length the time arrived!—Guildhall crowded to excess—the hustings thronged—the aldermen retire—they return—their choice is announced to the people—it has fallen upon John Ebenezer Scropps, Esq. Alderman and spectacle maker—a sudden shout is heard—"Scropps forever!" resounds—the whole assembly seems to vanish from my sight—I come forward—am invested with the chain—I bow—make a speech—tumble over the train of the Recorder, and tread upon the tenderest toe of Mr. Deputy Pod—leave the hall in ecstasy, and drive home to Mrs. Scropps in a state of mind bordering upon insanity.

The days wore on, each one seemed as long as a week, until at length the eighth of November arrived, and then did it seem certain that I should be Lord Mayor—I was sworn in—the civic insignia were delivered to me—I returned them to the proper officers—my chaplain was near me—the esquires of my household were behind me—the thing was done—never shall I forget the tingling sensation I felt in my ear when I was first called, "My Lord"—I even doubted if it were addressed to me, and hesitated to answer—but it was so—the reign of splendor had begun, and, after going through the accustomed ceremonies, I got home and retired to bed early, in order to be fresh for the fatigues of the ensuing day.

Sleep I did not—how was it to be expected?—some part of the night I was in consultation with Mrs. Scropps upon the different arrangements; settling about the girls, their places at the banquet, and their partners at the ball; the wind down the chimney sounded like the shouts of the people; the cocks crowing in the mews at the back of the house I took for trumpets sounding my approach; and the ordinary incidental noises in the family I fancied the popguns at Stangate, announcing my disembarkation at Westminster—thus I tossed and tumbled until the long-wished-for day dawned, and I jumped up anxiously to realize the visions of the night. I was not long at my toilet—I was soon shaved and dressed—but just as I was settling myself comfortably into my beautiful brown broadcloth inexpressibles, crack went something, and I discovered that a seam had ripped half a foot long. Had it been consistent with the dignity of a Lord Mayor to swear, I should, I believe, at that moment, have anathematized the offending tailor; as it was, what was to be done? I heard trumpets in earnest, carriages drawing up and setting down; sheriffs and chaplains, mace bearers, train bearers, sword bearers, water bailiffs, remembrancers, Mr. Common Hunt, the Town clerk, and the deputy town clerk, all bustling about—the bells ringing—and *I* late, with a hole in my inexpressibles! There was but one remedy—my wife's maid, kind, intelligent creature, civil and obliging, and ready to turn her hand to any thing, came to my aid, and in less than fifteen minutes her activity, exerted in the midst of the confusion, repaired the injury, and turned me out fit to be seen by the whole corporation of London.

When I was dressed, I tapped at Mrs. Scropps' door, went in, and asked her if she thought I should do; the dear soul, after settling my point lace frill (which she had been good enough to pick off her own petticoat on purpose,) and putting my bag straight, gave me the sweetest salute imaginable.

"I wish your Lordship health and happiness," said she.

"Sally," said I, "your Ladyship is an angel;" and so, having kissed each of my daughters, who were in progress of dressing, I descended the stairs, to begin the auspicious day in which I reached the apex of my greatness. Never shall I forget the bows—the civilities—the congratulations—Sheriffs bending before me—the Recorder smiling—the Common Serjeant at my feet—the pageant was intoxicating; and when, after having breakfasted, I stepped into that glazed and gilded house upon wheels, called the state coach, and saw my sword bearer pop himself into one of the boots, with the sword of state in his hand, I was lost in ecstasy, I threw myself back upon the seat of the vehicle with all imaginable dignity, but not without damage, for in the midst of my ease and elegance I snapped off the cut steel hilt of my sword, by accidentally bumping the whole weight of my body right, or rather wrong, directly upon the top of it.

But what was a sword hilt or a bruise to *me?* I was *the* Lord Mayor—the greatest man of the greatest city of the greatest nation in the world. The people realized my anticipations, and "Brave, Scropps!" and "Scropps forever!" again resounded, as we proceeded slowly and majestically towards the river, through a fog, which prevented our being advantageously seen, and which got down the throat of the sword bearer, who coughed incessantly during our progress, much to my annoyance, not to speak of the ungraceful movements which his convulsive barkings gave to the red velvet scabbard of the official glaive as it stuck out of the window of the coach.

We embarked in my barge; a new scene of splendor awaited me, guns, shouts, music, flags, banners, in short, every thing that fancy could paint or a water bailiff provide; there, in the gilded bark, was prepared a cold collation—I ate, but tasted nothing—fowls, pates, tongues, game, beef, ham, all had the same flavour, champagne, hock, and Madeira were all alike to me—Lord Mayor was all I saw, all I heard, all I swallowed; every thing was pervaded by the one captivating word, and the repeated appeal to "my Lordship," was sweeter than nectar.

At Westminster, having been presented and received, I desired—I—John Ebenezer Scropps, of Coventry—I desired the Recorder to invite the Judges to dine with me—I—who remember when two of the oldest and most innocent of the twelve, came the circuit, trembling at the sight of them, and believing them some extraordinary creatures upon whom all the hair and fur I saw, grew naturally—I, not only to ask these formidable beings to dine with me, but, as if I thought it beneath my dignity to do so in my proper person, deputing a judge of my own to do it for me; I never shall forget their bows in return—Chinese mandarins on a chimney-piece are fools to them.

Then came the return—we landed once more in the scene of my dignity—at the corner of Fleet Street we found the Lady Mayoress waiting for the procession—there she was—Sally Scropps (her maiden name was Snob)—there was my own Sally, with a plume of feathers that half filled the coach, and Jenny and Maria and young Sally, all with their backs to my horses, which were pawing the mud and snorting and smoking like steam engines, with nostrils like safety valves, and four of my footmen hanging behind the coach like bees in a swarm. There had not been so much riband in my family since my poor father's failure at Coventry. And yet how often, over and over again, although he had been dead more than 20 years, did I, during that morning, in the midst of my splendour, think of *him*, and wish that he could see me in my greatness. Yes, even in the midst of my triumph, I seemed to refer to my good kind parent—in heaven, as I hope and trust—as if I were anxious for *his* judgment and *his* opinion as to how I should perform the arduous and manifold duties of the day.

Up Ludgate Hill we moved—the fog grew thicker and thicker—but then the beautiful women at the windows—those up high could only see my knees and the paste buckles in my shoes; every now and then, I bowed condescendingly to people I had never seen before, in order to show my courtesy, and my chain and collar, which I had discovered during the morning shone the better for being shaken.

At length we reached Guildhall—as I crossed the beautiful building, lighted splendidly, and filled with well dressed company, and heard the deafening shouts which rent the fane as I entered it, I really was overcome—I retired to a private room—refreshed my dress, rubbed up my chain, which the damp had tarnished, and prepared to receive my guests. They came, and—shall I ever forget it?—dinner was announced; the bands played "O the roast beef of old England." Onwards we went, a Prince of the blood, of the blood royal of my country, led out my Sally—my own Sally—the Lady Mayoress! the Lord High Chancellor handed out young Sally—I saw it done—I thought I should have choked; the Prime Minister took Maria; the Lord Privy Seal gave his arm to Jenny; and my wife's mother, Mrs. Snob, was honoured by the protection of the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Oh, if my poor father could but have seen *that!*

It would be tiresome to dwell upon the pleasures of the happy year; thus auspiciously begun, in detail; each month brought its delights, each week its festival; public meetings under the sanction of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor; concerts and balls under the patronage of the Lady Mayoress; Easter and its dinner; Blue-coat boys and buns; processions here, excursions there. Summer came, and then we had swan-hopping up the river, and white-baiting down the river; Yantlet Creek below, the navigation barge above; music, flags, streamers, guns, and company; turtle every day in the week; peas at a pound a pint, and grapes at a guinea a pound; dabbling in rosewater served in gold, not to speak of the loving cup, with Mr. Common Hunt, in full dress, at my elbow; my dinners were talked of, Ude grew jealous, and I was idolized.

The days, which before seemed like weeks, were now turned to minutes; scarcely had I swallowed my breakfast before I was in my justice-room; and before I had mittimused half a dozen paupers for beggary, I was called away to luncheon; this barely over, in comes a deputation or a despatch, and so on till dinner, which was barely ended before supper was announced. We all became enchanted with the Mansion House; my girls grew graceful by the confidence their high station gave them; Maria refused a good offer because her lover chanced to have an ill-sounding name; we had all got settled in our rooms, the establishment had began to know and appreciate us; we had just become in fact easy in our dignity and happy in our position, when lo and behold! the ninth of November came again—the anniversary of my exaltation, the consummation of my downfall.

Again did we go in state to Guildhall, again were we toasted and addressed, again were we handed in, and led out, again flirted with cabinet ministers and danced with ambassadors, and at 2 o'clock in the morning drove home from the scene of gaiety to our old residence in Budge Row. Never in this world did pickled herrings and turpentine smell so powerfully as on that night when we entered the house; and although my wife and the young ones stuck to the drinkables at Guildhall, their natural feelings would have way, and a sort of shuddering disgust seemed to fill their minds on their return home—the passage looked so narrow—the drawing-rooms looked so small—the staircase seemed so dark—our apartments appeared so low; however, being tired, we all slept well, at least I did, for I was in no humour to talk to Sally, and the only topic I could think upon before I dropped into my slumber, was a calculation of the amount of expense which I had incurred during the just expired year of my greatness.

In the morning we assembled at breakfast—a note lay on the table, addressed, "Mrs. Scropps, Budge Row." The girls, one after the other, took it up, read the superscription, and laid it down again. A visitor was announced, a neighbour and kind friend, a man of wealth and importance—what were his first words?—they were the first I had heard from a stranger since my job—"How are you, Scropps, done up, eh?"

Scropps! no obsequiousness, no deference, no respect,—no, "my lord, I hope your lordship passed an agreeable night—and how is her ladyship; and your lordship's amiable daughters?"—not a bit of it—"How's Mrs. S. and the *gals?*" This was quite natural, all as it *had* been, all perhaps as it should be—but how unlike what it *was*, only one day before! The very servants, who, when amidst the strapping, stall-fed, gold-laced lacqueys of the Mansion House, (transferred with the chairs and tables from one Lord Mayor to another,) dared not speak, nor look, nor say their lives were their own, strutted about the house, and banged the doors, and talked of their "*Missis*," as if she had been an apple woman.

So much for domestic miseries—I went out—I was shoved about in Cheapside in the most remorseless manner; my right eye had a narrow escape of being poked out by the tray of a brawny butcher's boy, who, when I civilly remonstrated, turned round and said, "Vy, I says, who are *you*, I vonder, as is so partiklar about your *hysight.*" I felt an involuntary shudder—to-day, thought I, I *am* John Ebenezer Scropps—two days ago I *was* Lord Mayor; and so the rencontre ended, evidently to the advantage of the bristly brute. It was however too much for me—the effect of contrast was too powerful, the change was too sudden, and I determined to go to Brighton, for a few weeks, to refresh myself, and be weaned from my dignity.

We went—we drove to the Royal Hotel; in the hall stood one of his Majesty's ministers, one of my former guests, speaking to his lady and daughter; my girls passed close to him—he had handed one of them to dinner the year before, but he appeared entirely to have forgotten her. By and by, when we were going out in a fly to take the air, one of the waiters desired the fly man to pull off, because Sir Something Somebody's carriage could not come up—it was clear that the name of Scropps had lost its influence.

We secluded ourselves in a private house, where we did nothing but sigh and look at the sea. We had been totally spoiled for our proper sphere, and could not get into a better; the indifference of our inferiors mortified us, and the familiarity of our equals disgusted us—our potentiality was gone, and we were so much degraded that a puppy of a fellow had the impertinence to ask Jenny if she was going to one of the Old Ship balls. "Of course," said the coxcomb, "I don't mean the 'Almacks,' for they are uncommonly select."

In short, do what we would, go where we might, we were outraged and annoyed, or at least thought ourselves so; and beyond all bitterness, was the reflection, that the days of our dignity and delight never might return. There were at Brighton no less than three men who called me Jack, and *that*, out of flies or in libraries, and one of these, chose occasionally, by way of making himself particularly agreeable, to address me by the familiar appellation of Jacky. At length, and that only three weeks after my fall, an overgrown tallow chandler met us on the Steyne, and stopped our party to observe, "as how he thought he owed me for two barrels of coal tar, for doing over his pigstyes." This settled it—we departed from Brighton, and made a tour of the coast; but we never rallied; and business, which must be minded, drove us, before Christmas, to Budge Row, where we are again settled down.

Maria has grown thin—Sarah has turned methodist—and Jenny, who danced with his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, who was called angelic by the Right Honourable the Lord Privy Seal, and who moreover refused a man of fortune because he had an ugly name, is going to be married to Lieut. Stodge, on the half pay of the Royal Marines—and what then?—I am sure if it were not for the females of my family I should be perfectly at my ease in my proper sphere, out of which the course of our civic constitution raised me. It was unpleasant at first—but I have toiled long and laboured hard; I have done my duty, and Providence has blessed my works. If we were discomposed at the sudden change in our station, I it is who was to blame for having aspired to honors which I knew were not to last. However, the ambition was not dishonourable, nor did I disgrace the station while I held it; and when I see, as in the present year, *that* station filled by a man of education and talent, of high character and ample fortune, I discover no cause to repent of having been one of his predecessors. Indeed I ought to apologize for making public the weakness by which we were all affected; especially as I have myself already learned to laugh at what we all severely felt at first—the miseries of a SPLENDID ANNUAL.

From the [illegible] Review.

SECRET OF THE POWER OF RUSSIA.

Russia has greatly profited by widely-spread delusions as to her real [illegible]. Her territories are extended, indeed, but her resources are few; her population miserably bare with reference to the country over which they are spread; her revenue trifling, and collected at enormous cost and to a great extent, out of duties paid by foreigners on the export of her raw commodities. By her credit abroad, while she is enabled to borrow, she can, of course, perform all that can be effected by money. She is a successful trader on foreign capital; at home her paper currency is at a discount of 75 per cent.; abroad, she can find money at six per cent. interest; left to her own means, she could hardly have marched twenty thousand men to the Balkan; but if she can dispose of the treasures of other nations, she may make a highway where she pleases. It is not the army of Moscow, but the exchange of Amsterdam that subdues the Mussulmans. So assisted, any power may become alarming. If the Hopes, the Barings and the Rothschilds of Europe, choose to allow the Pacha of Tripoli to use their names and employ their resources, his highness may also become a thorn in the side of many monarchies. And as Russia is financially provided for by the wealth of other nations, instead of by her own, so she is intellectually represented by the picked men of many people, instead of by her own sons. Her ministers, her commanders, her ambassadors, are gathered from among all tribes and tongues; Germany, France, Italy, England, Greece, Holland, Spain, and Corsica, have all contributed to furnish Russia with her eminent leaders. She does not stand on her own civilisation, but on that of Europe. Into the market of the States she comes with few samples of her own productions, and carries on her operations with the funds of her neighbours. Her surface is all glare and gold, but there is no solidity. She is a huge inflation, a political nightmare. But the weakness of other nations is just as availing as her own strength; and the reputation of her power is, for public purposes, as good, and far less costly than its possession. When, however, the eye of inquiry is turned towards Russia, it would be well if lessons were learnt from her system of foreign conquests. Her first and mightiest instrument is the encouragement of colonists. From every quarter she seeks the settlement of a greater civilisation among her newly-acquired subjects, and not Russians alone, but every intelligent stranger is invited, is recompensed, for consenting to take up his abode among them. The colonists of Russia enjoy all the rights which are possessed by Russian natives. There is no exclusion from office, no oppressive monopoly, no claim to the proprietorship of the soil. It may be said that Russia owes every thing to colonization; the earliest seeds of her prosperity were sown by strangers; by strangers whose habits are wholly unlike those of her aboriginal children. The wealth of her early commerce was altogether the wealth of foreigners; and her most flourishing spots, whether in cities or in agricultural districts, are to this moment occupied by men of distant extraction.

From Grimshaw's Life of Napoleon.

THE REHEARSAL.

It may not be considered trifling, to relate another anecdote connected with the coronation. Eight days before the time appointed for that splendid ceremony, the emperor commanded Isabey, the highly eminent miniature-painter, who was honored with the familiar acquaintance of Napoleon, to furnish him seven designs, representing the seven ceremonies which were to be performed in the metropolitan church, but the representation of which could not be effected at Notre-Dame, in presence of the multitude of workmen employed about the embellishments and decorations. To make seven designs, each comprehending more than a hundred pieces in action, in so short a time, was to demand an impossibility. The emperor, however, never admitted any such excuse. The word *impossible*, had, for a long time, found no place in his vocabulary. The happy and fertile imagination of M. Isabey, inspired him, at the moment, with a singular idea. He replied, with great confidence, and to the great astonishment of the emperor, that, in eight-and-forty hours, his orders should be executed. He went to the toy-shops, and purchased all the little wooden men, made for the amusement of children, that he could find. He dressed them respectively in the colour and costume of each person who was to take a part in the ceremonies of the coronation; made a plan of Notre-Dame, proportioned to the size of these little puppets, and, on the third day, presented himself before Napoleon, who immediately asked him for the seven designs.—"Sire, I bring you something better than designs," replied Isabey. He developed his plan, and set forth the persons who were to act in the first ceremony, and whose names he had written at the base of each figure. This represented the reception, under the canopy, at the church door. The emperor was so well satisfied, that he immediately summoned all those who were to conduce to the eclat of that great event. The rehearsals took place in the emperor's chamber, on a large table. One ceremony alone, more complicated than the rest, required an actual rehearsal. This was effected in the gallery of Diana, at the Tuileries, by means of a plan traced with chalk, upon the floor. Isabey had displayed all the grace possible in the dressing of his puppets, and, by his talent, prevented his plan from appearing in the least ridiculous. The clergy, the ladies, the princesses, the emperor, the pope himself, the whole, were dressed in the most exact and appropriate costume.

SLY REPROOF.—Two individuals having lately had occasion to go into a public house in this neighbourhood, asked for a certain quantity of whiskey, which was of course readily granted. In the plenitude of her politeness, the landlady inquired whether they should like a little water to mix with it. "'Deed, my good woman," replied one of them, after tasting the whiskey, "I think they would be very ill to please that would na' tak' it wi' what it has got."—[illegible] *Courier.*

MODEST REQUESTS.—A freeman of a borough town within a circle of twenty miles from this place, already a pensioner on its noble patrons bounty, (a boon granted to all the old freemen who chose to accept it) lately paid a visit, in consequence of the dullness of times, to his benefactor, to see what more could be done for him. After regaling himself on the old ale and other good substantial fare of the house, he was ushered to the presence of his Lordship, and having made sundry *grand salams*, he at last succeeded in setting modesty aside.—His first request was an increase of his pension, which was granted. Secondly, that his two sons, masons by trade, and "specious good workmen, too, maister," should become of his Lordship's household (work or no work.)—And, thirdly, that the "gentleman" would promise to get his "grand child made an exciseman; for, as he is a "sickly chap, he will not do for hard work." "How old is your grandson, Mr. C?"—said his Lordship.—"Eight, last birth-day," was the reply. This was thought a favorable opportunity to get rid of so importunate a visitor, and as the period was so far in perspective, Mr. C—— was told it should be considered. His Lordship was about to depart, when the freeman said he had "another favor to ask, which was that as it was a long time to look forward before his "grandchild" would be of age to accept the desired situation, his Lordship would, "just for satisfaction's sake," give him a note on a bit of paper, that it should be done, as that would be something to stand by." This was a poser; but report saith not the reply.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

The grave-digger of Sorn, Airshire, was as selfish and as mean a wretch as ever handled mattock or carried mortcloth. He was a very querulous and discontented old man, with a voice like the whistle of the wind through a key hole, on a bleak Sunday afternoon in the country. An acquaintance from a neighbouring parish accosted him one day, and asked how the world was standing with him. "Oh, very puirly, Sir—very puirly, indeed!" was the answer; "the yard has dune naething bva for us this simmer. If ye like to believe me, I have na auriet a leevin soul this six weeks!"—*Chambers.*

THE DRAMA.

Theatre—Chesnut Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—A report having reached the Lessee of this Theatre that its visitors have made some complaints about the price of admission to the Pit, he assures them that he is anxious to meet their views in every respect, and in future the prices will be as follows:—
Boxes, 75 cents—Pit, 37½—Gallery, 25.

This evening, December 9.
Will be performed, 4th time in this city, the Musical Play of
THE ANTIQUARY.

Jonathan Oldbuck,	Mr. Kilner.
Caxon, his servant,	Mr. Jefferson.
Lovel,	Mr. Pearman.
Edie Ochiltree,	Mr. Maywood.
Lord Glenallan,	Mr. Wood.
Hector McIntyre,	Mr. Wemyss.
Saunders Mucklebackit,	Mr. Rowbotham.
Miss Isabella Wardour,	Mrs. Pearman.
Miss Maria McIntyre,	Miss Waring.
Miss Griselda Oldbuck,	Mrs. Turner.
Maggie Mucklebackit,	Mrs. Rowe.
Elspeth of the Craigburnfoot,	Mrs. Wood.

The whole to conclude with, first time these three years, the laughable Farce of
THE IRISH TUTOR.
OR, NEW LIGHTS.

Dr. O'Toole,	Mr. Kilner.
Rosa,	Miss Waring.
Mary,	Mrs. Rowbotham.

Mrs. SLOMAN'S BENEFIT to morrow evening.
In preparation, a new Drama, called the DEFORMED, written by Richard Penn Smith, Esq.
☞ Doors open at 6, and Performance to commence ¼ before 7 o'clock.

Philadelphia Theatre—Arch Street.

This evening, December 9.
Will be presented the celebrated Comedy of
THE LIAR.

Young Wilding,	Mr. Dwyer.
Old Wilding,	Mr. Foot.
Papillon,	Mr. Fisher.
Miss Grantham,	Miss Hamilton.

The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with the admired Drama of
IVANHOE;
OR, THE NIGHT TEMPLAR.

Wilfred, of Ivanhoe,	Mr. Archer.
Wamba,	Mr. Andrews.
Sir Brian de bois Guilbert,	Mr. Walton.
Isaac, of York,	Mr. Jervis.
Rowena,	Miss Hamilton.
Elgitha,	Miss A. Fisher.
Rebecca,	Miss Coleman.

☞ To-morrow, Mr. J. FISHER'S BENEFIT, on which occasion, his sister, Miss CLARA FISHER, will appear, for this night only.

Washington Amphitheatre—N. Liberties.

This evening, December 9.
The evening's Entertainments to commence with
A GRAND ENTREE.
HORSEMANSHIP, by Master ROGERS.
SLACK ROPE, by Mr. EAGLESTON.
HORSEMANSHIP, by Master RAYMOND.
To conclude with
TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

Timour,	Mr. Lipsley.
Oglou,	Mr. Jones.
Zorilda,	Mrs. J. Stickney.
Liska,	Mrs. Baoad.
Selima,	Mrs. Durang.

To-morrow, Mr. and Mrs. DURANG'S BENEFIT, when will be performed the Melo Drama of THE EXILE.
Doors open at 6, performance to commence at 7.

A CARD.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. FISHER has the honor of informing his friends and the public, his first BENEFIT will take place to morrow evening, December 10, on which occasion his Sister Miss CLARA FISHER, will appear in the Romantic Melo Drama of THE NYMPH OF THE GROTTO, never before performed in this city; with other entertainments, as will be expressed in the bills of the day.
☞ The Box Book is now open. dec. 9—1t*

THEATRE—Chesnut Street.
MRS. SLOMAN'S LAST BENEFIT,
Previous to her Farewell Engagement in April next—Mr. Sloman performs, and will sing eight New Comic Songs—Mrs. Sloman in an elegant play.

A CARD.—Mrs. Sloman, with the greatest respect, begs leave to announce her BENEFIT for THURSDAY EVENING next, being her last appearance previous to her farewell engagement; on which occasion will be performed an elegant Play, the principal character by Mrs. Sloman.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Sloman will sing the following Eight New Comic Songs:—
Matthew Mugg, or sugar plums, wife and family.
Poor Dicky, or getting a living by dying.
By desire, Ladies Poke Bonnets and
Large Bushy Whiskers.
The Troubles of Life.
Analization, or what are Mortals made of?
An Irish song, called Sweet Katty O'Lynch.
And a new song, called Baron Munchausen, or Major Longbow outdone.
To conclude with a very laughable Farce. Full particulars in bills of the day.
☞ The Box Book is now open. dec. 7—4t

NOW THEN!

"*Oh! 'tis my delight on my Benefit night, In the season of the year.*"—POACHERS.

MR. ANDREWS respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that his BENEFIT will take place at the Arch street Theatre, on Monday evening next, December 14, when will be performed a favourite and sterling Comedy, comprising the entire comic strength of the Company. In the course of the evening a variety of new Comic Songs and Glees, viz:—"The Yorkshireman in Philadelphia," written expressly for the occasion, by a Gentleman of this city, describing his visits to Penn's Treaty Ground, the Market, State House Steeple, Arcade, Water Works, Pagoda, New Prison, and the Theatres. "The Tea Tax," a Yankee Comic Song, written for Mr. A. by a gentleman of Boston.—The favorite song of "The Poachers" will be sung as a Glee, by Messrs. Walton, Fisher and Andrews; also, the Glees, "We Three be Farmer Lads," and "Little Pigs." To conclude with a new and laughable farce, in 2 acts, performed in London and New York, with great success, called "The Poachers, or Guilty and Not Guilty;" Giles Grinde, the Poacher, by Mr. ANDREWS.
Tickets may be had of Mr. ANDREWS, at Mrs. Boring's, S. E. corner of Seventh and Spruce streets.
The Box Book is now open for the occasion. dec. 8—3t

President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task devolves on me, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the federal legislature of twenty-four sovereign states, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our Union.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other Powers of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To effect an adjustment of these, shall continue to be the object of my earnest endeavors; and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed, as our country is, with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of the government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the people, we shall be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negotiation with England, France, and Spain. The late periods at which our Ministers to those Governments left the United States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged.—Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterises our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations, is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations: Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candour and liberality which ought ever to characterize the acts of sovereign States, seeking to adjust, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention. The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication on our part, is in a course of preparation. This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic member of this Confederacy.—The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as, from the high reputation of the commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interests at the court of the Sovereign who has evinced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust. With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and magnanimous People. The beneficial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her Government. Should this result induce a disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the wholesome principles which constitute our commercial policy, our Minister to that Court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful practical conclusions. The claims of our citizens for depredations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and in many instances, by the express direction, of the then existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied; and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened Governments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays of the past, will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French Government, with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and irrefutable justice, and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our Minister, recently appointed to Spain, has been authorised to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has also been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoliations upon our commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers, our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the United States have always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the desolations of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favorable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The treaty of peace between these two powers having been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the United States, from unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia under a flag at peace with the Porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the Powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past Summer, an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was renewed, under circumstances which promised the most favorable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the Government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that Power, by the late Administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and, as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the application of the established rule of our Government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for spoliations; but all that we have a right to demand from that Government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the subject has, with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the Government, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favorable character.—The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics of our own hemisphere have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self-government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and, perhaps, for ever stifled in that republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other States, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former Colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty negotiated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that Power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and if met by a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbour, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say, that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you, that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican Government to ratify a Treaty negotiated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give to Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared; but, before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, through its Charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister.—This was promptly complied with; and a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican Diplomatic Agent near this Government was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacles to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say, that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imputation of an improper interference by him in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communications with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice-President. Our system of government was, by its framers, deemed an experiment, and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the people belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that, in proportion as agents to execute the will of the people are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated.—Some may be unfaithful: all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the people can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance, and, in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the People may not be always ascertained, or if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of these may be controuled by an individual Representative.—Honors and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballotings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the people is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates: finally, although all were inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President, and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—that the majority is to govern—it must be very certain, that a President elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us then endeavour so to amend our system, that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution, as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each state its present relative weight in the election; and a failure, in the first attempt, may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connexion with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our Government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the Cabinet and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can, for any great length of time, enjoy office and power without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavourable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered as a species of property; and Government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people.—Corruption in some, and, in others a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance, and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the people, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to, nor continuance in office, is matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits; and when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the people, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed, has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property now so generally connected with official station, and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system.

No new considerable change has occurred, during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importation of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow, in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are, therefore, compelled to adopt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day, are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the controul of higher and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such influences, can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people, whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any burthen, of which either may justly complain.

The Agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent; they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imposts and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 19th May, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the expenditures for the same time, at twenty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and eighty cents, reducing the whole debt of the Government, on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty-cents, including seven millions of five per cent. stock, subscribed to the Bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the first of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. It was apprehended that the suden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and auspicious of the ability of government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens; and will find not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the States will also be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favor of education and other public objects; while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general weal, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of the debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experiance tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the general government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the states, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several states. Let us then endeavour to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow-citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me, that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several states according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the states an amendment authorising it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. It it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised, and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions.

The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self-government, for the preservation of so great a good.—The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it—in State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in its view, than that we are chiefly indebted to the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fall.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorised on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by Government, sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposite for security and debenture; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses, is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imposts were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that these laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil; avoiding, however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an *accounting* officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the Heads of the other Departments—receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his Department, as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and, hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings for offences against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired: one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorising the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the Government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves, that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise, and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States' Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law or in its administrations, every effort to bring the accused to his trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and Government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If indeed, there be no provisions by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use. It is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtilties, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions as to baffle the arts of perversion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidences of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favour of any man while he retains all the evidence of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favour of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the Government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the Government; with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, Arsenals, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipments of the Militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force,—will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration; to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress of the 2d. March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are.—Those, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former administrations; but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases, in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and, in a measure, secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the Pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every Revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relics of the War of Independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor. Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the People, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operation as soon as I was informed that it had commenced.—Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred, to the number of one hundred and fifty-four; of which, on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the Department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, by about fifty-thousand dollars: for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that without legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund; which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been invested in United States' three per cent. stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them farther into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but have been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general receding further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The Constitution declares, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits; which having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognized in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802.—Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an Independent Government within their State? and unless they did, would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those states.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve, for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of these States, and of every State, actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honour, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it: each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavour to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary: for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of Government. In this spirit, the measures which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted, and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has

been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our Commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lay in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and, even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless.—Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be, to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class, and look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposites in Navy Yards of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force, in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this district, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship-building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the Board as the best for the concentration of materials; and from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted; and substituting, in its stead, bureaus, similar to those already existing in the War Department.—Each member of the Board transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel, in its highest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy, to the prosperity of which each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement, every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character; its efficiency would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public money promoted.

I would also recommend that the marine corps be merged in the artillery or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has besides its Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, five brevet Lieutenant Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine service could as well be made from the infantry or artillery, there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretary, to which I refer you, for other interesting details.—Among these I would bespeak the attention of Congress, for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the army and navy as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that Department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly, to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the Government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the People. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different States is certainly desirable; and, existing as they do in the Union on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The judicial system of the United States exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the Union: to three others the Circuit Courts which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended; and, to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter the advantages afforded (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow citizens in other States, in the whole extent of criminal, and much of the civil authority of the Federal Judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare is not to be doubted; neither is it to be disguised that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the different parts of the Union, and, at the same time, to avoid such a multiplication of members as would encumber the Supreme Appellate Tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the Circuit Judges into two classes, and providing that the Supreme Court should be held by those classes alternately—the Chief Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the Circuit Court system to those States which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the census of the People of the United States, will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress.

The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of the Executive. Thirteen years ago, it was, in Mr. Madison's last message to Congress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both of his successors; and my comparatively limited experience has satisfied me of its justness. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations, and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a Home Department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually and imperceptibly the already too strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not, therefore, disposed to revive the recommendation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Department, that its Secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations.—Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy, in a measure involving such important principles and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the People. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a Government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognised and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the meed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions, and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE

PHILADELPHIA:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1829.

In the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, on Monday, thirty-five members were present, Mr. Smith of Maryland, taking the Chair as President *pro tempore*. It was resolved, on motion of Mr. WHITE, that the Chairman of the Committee on Finance should be appointed by ballot.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES. One hundred and ninety-four members and three delegates appeared. Mr. STEVENSON was re-elected Speaker, having one hundred and fifty-two votes; twenty-one members voting for WILLIAM D. MARTIN, of South Carolina. All the other officers were re-chosen; MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE clerk, I. O. DUNN, sergeant at arms, B. BURCH door-keeper, and O. CAR assistant door-keeper.

By the unprecedented exertions of Mr. REESIDE, the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE was brought from WASHINGTON to this city in less than nine hours and a quarter. He has made arrangements to send it hence to NEW YORK, 96 miles in less than six hours. This has never yet been effected. Mr. EDDY, the express rider from CHESTER to KINGSTON, came from Gray's Ferry to this city in seven minutes. The toll-house at the ferry is little less than four miles from the old Court-house at the corner of Second and Market streets.

A gentleman, who arrived at Norfolk on Thursday last, reports that, on the preceding Sunday, a sloop was seen, stranded and bilged, on Currituck beach, N. C. On her stern was written—"Valiant, of Great Egg Harbour."—From a bill of lading, dated Nov. 13, and found in an old pocket-book, near the wreck, it was inferred that the sloop, commanded by John Mageo, had a cargo of coal, shipped by Jabez Parker, of Richmond, to Wood & Wright, of New York. In the course of the day, the body of a drowned man was found. Four other vessels were on shore, between the Wash Woods and Cape Hatteras.

A letter from RICHMOND to the editor of the NORFOLK HERALD, dated Saturday evening, states that the VIRGINIA CONVENTION, on that day, by a vote of 49, had adopted Mr. UPSHUR'S resolution, in these words:—

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature shall have power to re-arrange the representation in both Houses of the General Assembly once in every year upon a fair average of the following ratios, viz:—1st, of white population; 2d, of the federal numbers."

The whole Legislative report, says the writer, was thus disposed of, when the Convention adjourned.

ITEMS.

We are informed that the Controllers of the public schools for the city and county, have decided in favor of the establishment of infant schools in connexion with the existing schools of the first district of Pennsylvania; and that the report of their Committee on the subject, will be published in a day or two.

In an address to the voters of Norfolk, Mr. Grigsby has declined to resign in favor of Gen. Taylor, on the grounds that that gentleman would not be re-elected, and that he himself represents the opinions of a majority of the district.

The interments in New York, last week, were: —16 men, 19 women, 26 boys, and 24 girls,—total 85. Of whom, 39 were under five years;—15 died of Scarlet fever.

The City Councils yesterday, in joint meeting, chose, as Directors of the Poor Tax for 1830, John W. Thompson, Joseph Worrell, and William Boyd, of the Select; and Michael Baker, Henry Troth, and Richard Price, of the Common Council.

From a Correspondent.—On the fifth of last January, a respectable gentleman of this city, notoriously addicted to ward meetings, and new-fangled religions, was thrown into a violent fit of the tantrums by a shower of tradesmen's bills for the fantastical fineries of his charming daughters. A friend came in and asked what was the matter. "Matter enough," said the father, "Polly ticks and Fanny ticks." "I have often told you," said the friend, "that politics and fanatics would drive you out of your senses." The old gentleman picked up the music stool, and knocked him down.

The price of pit tickets, at the Chesnut street theatre, has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents. The company is excellent; and the choice of pieces, since the commencement of the season, except on a very few evenings indeed, has been most judicious.

Among the matches for next May, at the New York race course, is one for $5000 a side, between Ariel and the Southern mare Arietta, two mile heats. There are already five subscribers, at $1000 each, for a single four mile heat, besides a match, for a large sum, between Black Maria and a Southern Horse.

John G. Boker, of New York, is appointed Consul General of the United States, for Switzerland.

An actor's criticism.—In the benefit advertisement of a comedian who is, by the way, an excellent player and a great favourite at New York, Southerne is classed among the writers of "inflated tragedy." Putting Shakespeare out of the question, more perfect specimens of pure dramatic poetry may be selected from Southerne than from any other English tragic writer; not even excepting him "who steeped in tears the piteous lines he wrote—The tenderest bard that e'er impassioned song."

The great length of the President's Message leaves but little room for any thing else. The mails have brought no news this morning.

The Cumberland Advocate states, that the stage containing the U. S. mail was attacked on Tuesday night last, near Frostburg, in Alleghany county, Md; the mail was taken therefrom and carried into the woods some distance from the road, where it was found next morning by some gentlemen, who went in pursuit of the robbers. There was a large hole in the leather bag, but the canvass which contained the packages was uninjured.

The Boston Gazette of Saturday, says—Yesterday morning, about sunrise, the mercury in the Barometer, in this city, indicated the altitude of 30,96 inches; which we believe, is a greater elevation than ever before noticed in New England. The thermometer, at the same time, stood at 18, or 10 dgrees lower than on any morning this autumn.

Two persons made their escape by breaking out of the Putnam County, N. Y. jail on Friday week, by the names of Alanson Cowan, and John Calagan. Cowan is a large man, about 26 or 28 years of age, light complexion, and was committed on a charge of an assault with intent to murder. Calagan is about 20 or 22 years of age, middling size, rather dark complexion, and was committed on a charge of horse stealing.

A new and extensive Iron Foundry has recently gone into operation at St. Louis, Missouri. It is intended to supply any orders which may be required for the largest steamboats or other machinery.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, Capt. Sloat, was at Guayaquil, 15th August, all well.

The St. Andrew's Society of Charleston celebrated its hundredth anniversary on the 2d inst.

An Eagle, measuring from the tip of one of its wing to that of the other seven and a half feet, was shot a few days ago in Medford, Mass. by Mr. Charles Sylvester.

A survey for a Rail Road from Lowel to Boston, has been made, and the project is thought to be feasible at a moderate expense. With a locomotive engine it is thought the journey might be performed in an hour; and it is estimated that there are now 100 travellers on the route daily.

The quantity of Salt, manufactured this year in Barnstable, Mass. is estimated at 393,687 bushels.

A society to promote the religious knowledge of the blacks, at Bermuda, has been recently established there.

A writer in the Washington Chronicle contends, that in forming matrimonial alliances, the lady is married to the gentleman, and not the gentleman to the lady; and that, consequently, the lady's name should have the precedence in the annunciation of the nuptials.

An eagle can fly in a minute six thousand and thirteen English feet. A hawk, belonging to Henry the Second, King of France, flew away from Fountainbleau, and was caught twenty-four hours after at the island of Malta. In that time, therefore, the bird had travelled one thousand English miles, which make about forty-two miles per hour, or three thousand six hundred and ninety feet per minute.

A picture, lately sold in London for three sovereigns, was discovered to be a beautiful Claude Lorraine, and shortly after brought six hundred guineas; the last purchaser thinking himself a lucky dog.

A London paper of October 25, says—By accounts from Paris yesterday, we learn that the treaty between Hayti and France had been ratified, and that the Independence of the Republic was entirely acknowledged, and a commercial intercourse established upon a basis of perfect reciprocity.

There are now living in one home, in England, an aged couple, with two of their children, whose united ages amount 321 years—the father being 95, the mother 88, the son 70, and the daughter 68.

Captain Keating, of the brig William, states that, during his late passage to New Orleans, one of his crew, John Martin, who had been sent aloft, in a dark and stormy night, to assist in getting down a sail, missed his hold and fell a distance of sixty-five feet, and struck upon the body of another seaman, Robert Jameson, and what is remarkable, neither of them sustained any injury therefrom.

Two persons were tried at the last term of the Supreme Court at Cambridge, Mass. for adultery, and the man, hitherto respectable, who has a wife and five children, was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay costs of prosecution. The sentence was thus light from a strong intercession in behalf of the individual by the selectmen in the town where he resided. The woman, who was chiefly to blame, was set at liberty, in consequence of her marriage having been illegal. The ceremony had been performed by Rev. Walter Balfour, in Charlestown, who was not at the time a regularly ordained clergyman. It is said that a number of persons in Charlestown, married by this gentleman, are about to petition the Legislature, at the next session to legalise their marriage.

SHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Arrived, brig Saunders, Wing, 18 days from Fernandina, with sugar, to W. Hood. Left, schr. Argo, Busch, for Philadelphia.

Brig Benj. Franklin, Clark, 6 days from Boston, with mdze. to A. C. Barclay.

Schr. Morris, Irons, Deep Creek, 2 days, with shingles, to Captain.

Schr. Delaware, Lockwood, Norfolk, 3 days, with shingles, to Captain.

Schr. Two Brothers, Crosswell, Folly Landing, 4 days, with mdze. to Captain.

Schr. Volta, Bancroft, 20 days from Mobile, with staves, to J. Hand. Left, schr. Lash, Russell, from Havana, accidentally took fire alongside the wharf, was much damaged. Nov. 24, off Havana, the Moro bearing SW. by W. 20 miles, schr. United States, Craighead, for Havana, blowing heavy, could not learn where from. The brig Orono, Young, of Key West, and bound to Havana, with lumber, was stranded on Dauphin Island, 5th Nov. vessel and part of the cargo lost. Business dull at Mobile, river low, no cotton in the market, city quite healthy.

Sloop Star, Egbert, 2 days from Baltimore, via canal, with mdze. to W. J. Watson.

BELOW, brig Lewis, Tilden, fm. Maracaibo, sailed 17th November. Left, brig Native, Davis, from Porto Cabello, bound to New Haven, up the lake loading; brig Cadmus, Stott, St. Thomas, for New York, do.; schr. Swift, Butler, Porto Caballo, for do. do.

CLEARED, Sp. brig Doris, Viada, Havana, G. W. Geisse & Co.

Brig Colombia, Remington, for Pernambuco, went to sea on Monday. Passengers, Messrs. Morrell and Huddell, of Pernambuco, and T. M'Durney, of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Arrived, brig John, Ward, of New Haven, 16 days from Gonaives, St. Domingo, with salt.

Brig Autumn, Turner, [of Plymouth,] from Lisbon, Nov. 3d, with salt.

Brig Sarah, Holmes, Baltimore, with flour, &c.

Brig Mary Ann, Shaw, Eastport.

Schr. Socrates, Rider, 4 days from Philadelphia.

Schr. Angelina, Brookfield, from Philadelphia.

Schr. George R. Gardiner, Webb, from Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles King, Smith, 3 days from Philadelphia.

Schr. Champion, Cole, 3 days from Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Amelia, Post, Mobile.

Ship Azelia, Stoddard, New Orleans.

Ship Circassian, Kinsbury, Smyrna.

Ship Macon, Porter, Savannah.

Brig Medina, Sullivan, Carthagena.

Brig General Belasces, Bartlett, Buenos Ayres.

Brig Morning Star, Jones, Aux Cayes.

Sloop Lady Adams, Webb, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 3.—Arrived, schr. Desert, Millikan, Havana, 17 days, for Boston.

Also arrived, brig Benjamin Franklin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Dec. 5.—Cleared, brig Rodney, Larrabee, Matanzas.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Arrived, brig Margaretta, Williams, 65 days from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee and hides. On the 10th Oct. lat. 16 40 S. long. 33 30 W. saw two Brazilian frigates steering to the S. W. and spoke one of them. Nov. 26, lat. 30 35 N. on soundings, experienced a tremendous gale from N. W. with very high sea, which blew us into the Gulf. On the 28th, passed a quantity of plank, full of nails, beams, spars, &c. supposed to be the deck and sides of a vessel; also a quantity of candles, apples, turnips, several chairs, &c. Nov. 30, on the inner edge of the Gulf, spoke pilot boat Hannibal, of Norfolk, dismasted in the same gale; at the same time passed a large camboose house. The Margaretta has been on the coast and in the bay 15 days.

Schr. Albion, Dickenson, 15 days from St. Marks, E. F. cotton and hides.

NORFOLK, Dec. 4.—Arrived, French brig Mere Chere, Cabanellas, 18 days from Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) coffee and fustic.

Dec. 5.—French ship Petit, Louis, Cobert, 28 days from Point Petre, (Guad.)

Smack Franklin, Porter, 3 days from New York.—Yesterday, Chingoteague bearing N. N. E., distant 20 miles, spoke British brig ——, Robinson, from Jamaica, bound to St. Johns, N. B., short of water and provisions, and entirely out of oil and candles, not having had a light in the binnacel for three preceding nights —supplied them with the above articles. Capt. Robinson informed them that he boarded on Wednesday last, in the Gulph, schr. Edward & Francis, of East River, 17 days from Martinique, with loss of all her sails—had fragments of several of them on deck and endeavoring to make a sail to enable them to proceed on their voyage.

In Hampton Roads, bound up, brig Planter, Vail, 11 days from Boston.

Ship Orbit, Fish, from City Point, bound to London.

From Hampton Roads, ship James Cropper, Gary, for City Point; brigs Jane, Atwater, for Rio de Janeiro; Wayland, Coffin, for Havre; Nun, Timmins, for New Orleans; and all the outward bound coasters.

The Pilot boat Hannibal, saw on Saturday last, in the Gulph, a brigantine and schr. with loss of foremast, and a brig with loss of topmasts—did not ascertain their names or where bound.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—In the offing, Br. ship Osprey, Salmon, Greenock, sailed 25th October. Passengers, Mr. J. F. Blackstock, and 3 in the steerage.—About a fortnight since, the O. fell in with and boarded the wreck of brig Gov. Fenner, of Bath, water logged; all the sails and anchors gone, her foremast gone about 10 feet above the deck; mainmast standing—appeared to have been boarded before, as she was entirely stripped of every thing portable, stern davids cut off flush with the rail, and the lashing of the long boat cut away; her cargo consisted of tobacco.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—Arrived, ship Tamerlane, Johnson, Wiscasset, 14 days.

Departed, ship Hamilton, Bunker, Liverpool.

Ship Henry Kneeland, Coffin, Liverpool.

From a late English Paper.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Oct. 22.

MURRAY v. HODGSON, ESQ. M.P.

This was an action on a promissory note made by the defendant for 8,000*l.* dated the 23d of November, 1825, payable eight months after date, to the order of Rowland Stephenson, and by him endorsed to the plaintiff.

The Attorney-General stated the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff, Mr. Adam Murray, was a surveyor who had conducted himself with great reputation and integrity, and, by his industry had realised a competency for himself and his family. Nearly the whole of it, however, had been put in jeopardy by the conduct of a person whose name had for a long time made a great noise in the world,—he meant Mr. Rowland Stephenson. The defendant, Mr. Frederick Hodgson, was a gentleman of large fortune and a member of Parliament. He, to his misfortune, had been on terms of great intimacy with Mr. Rowland Stephenson. They had been connected for a long time, partly for purposes of business and partly for pleasure. The note of hand upon which the present action was brought had been given by Mr. Hodgson to Mr. Stephenson, and by that gentleman it was endorsed to the plaintiff, Mr. Murray, as a security for money which he had placed in Mr. Stephenson's hands, for the purpose of having it laid out at interest. The claim which Mr. Murray had against Mr. Stephenson considerably exceeded the 8,000*l.* the amount of the note, though that sum formed by far the greater portion of it. Mr. Murray had been employed by Mr. Stephenson in the way of his profession, about two years before Mr. Stephenson had disappeared in this country, and he had opened an account at the banking-house of Messrs. Remington, where Mr. Stephenson had the command of the money of Mr. Murray which had been intrusted to his care. The note bore the date of the 23d of November, 1825. Whether Mr. Stephenson had given Mr. Hodgson any consideration for the note, or whether it had been given for the personal accommodation of Mr. Stephenson, he, Mr. Murray, knew not. What the transaction between the parties were, were best known to themselves. Mr. Murray knew nothing of them at the time he received the note nor since, except what he had heard after Rowland Stephenson had absconded, and when Mr. Hodgson was applied to for payment of the 8,000*l.* At an interview which Mr. Murray then had with him, he was told that there would be no objection to the principal remaining in his hands, he paying the interest. Mr. Hodgson then requested time; but ultimately refused payment altogether That refusal had given rise to the present action. He (the Attorney-General) should, in the outset, only prove the hand-writing of the parties to the notes. That would be sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict in the absence of any case on the part of the defendant. If any grounds of defence should be offered, he would contend against them in the best way he could, and he hoped he should do so with success.

The note was then put in and read; the hand-writing of the parties being admitted.

Mr. Brougham would state to the Jury the circumstances under which the note had been made by Mr. Hodgson and passed to Rowland Stephenson. Mr. Stephenson had been the owner of an estate near Epsom, in Surrey, called Pitt's-place, and Mr. Hodgson being desirous of possessing it, a treaty took place between them for the purchase. This was in November, 1825. A contract was entered into by which it was stipulated, that in consideration of a certain sum, to be afterwards agreed on, Mr. Hodgson, should become the purchaser of the estate. The written agreement prepared between the parties, bore date and was signed by Rowland Stephenson on the 23d of November, 1825, the very day on which the note of hand was given. The consideration stated in the agreement as having been paid as part of the intended purchase money, was 8,000*l.* No such sum, nor in fact any sum, was paid by Mr. Hodgson to Mr. Stephenson, but the note in question was passed by the former to the latter party for the accommodation of Mr. Stephenson, and partly in reference to the bargain for the purchase of Pitt's-place, it being understood that if on investigation it should be found that the sum due to Mr. Stephenson on the purchase was less than that for which the note was given, the balance should be paid to Mr. Hodgson; but if found to be more, Mr. Hodgson was to pay to Mr. Stephenson the balance due to him. The note having been dated in November, 1825, and made payable in July, 1826, and the time stipulated for the completion of the purchase of Pitt's-place expiring at the latter period, application was immediately made by the solicitor of Mr. Hodgson for an abstract of Mr. Stephenson's title. It was furnished by Mr. Stephenson's solicitor in December, 1825, and immediately laid before an eminent conveyancer for his perusal on Mr. Hodgson's behalf. On examining the title, as disclosed by the abstract, innumerable objections were found. These were stated by the conveyancer in his written opinion, and the abstract, with the opinion, was returned to Mr. Stephenson's solicitor in March, 1826. The solicitor found that the objections could not be got over, and that the title could not be perfected. The abstract was never returned to Mr. Hodgson's solicitor; and all parties considered the contract at an end. The note having been given at the request and for the accommodation of Mr. Stephenson on Mr. Hodgson's entering into the contract for the purchase, it was, on the abandonment of that contract, taken up by Stephenson; and if Mr. Hodgson had thought proper to apply for it at any time, it would have been given up to him, he having nothing further to do with the estate. As soon as it was discovered that a good title could not be made, Mr. Stephenson resumed the ownership of the estate. These were the facts which he (Mr. Brougham) should lay before the Jury.—When he had done so, and proved that no consideration for the note ever passed from Rowland Stephenson to Mr. Hodgson, and that Mr. Murray received it after it had become due, it would be quite unnecessary for him to go into the other circumstances of the case for the purpose of satisfying them that Mr. Murray had acted without due caution. These facts, as detailed by the Learned Counsel, were afterwards proved in evidence; after which the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Directors of the Female Association of Philadelphia for the relief of "Widows and children in reduced circumstances," in making the twenty-ninth annual report to the subscribers of their proceedings during the year that has now closed, have to acknowledge the Divine Goodness which has continued to their Institution that prosperity, with which, since its commencement, it has been favored. Their exertions have been encouraged by the conviction that they have been directed to worthy objects, and have alleviated the pressure of want, which would otherwise have oppressed the friendless and helpless, but deserving partakers of your bounty; and that your aid has not lessened but rather increased the efforts of virtuous industry.—During the inclemency of the last winter, the number of those to whom relief was extended, became necessarily enlarged, and their wants more pressing; so that additional expenditure, as well as increased attention and care were required from your Managers. More than one hundred individuals were assisted by the funds of the society, which have been augmented for several years past, by the receipt of fifty dollars from Dr. Parke and Mr. Chew, the agents of the benevolent Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, England; and the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars received from Matthew Carey, Esq. one of the Committee of distribution of the public charity, for the aid of those in immediate distress, commanded all the interest and exertion the Board could give to meet the wishes of the benevolent citizens whose humanity so promptly hastened to relieve the wants of "them that were ready to perish." The rich consolation flowing from this sense of duty has alone rewarded those who love the Redeemer's name. To some of the more aged of our widows, your kindness, which has so long mitigated their sorrows, is now no longer extended, for the hand of death has removed them during the past year. For the many which remain, a large field of charity is open before us, and the enlivening prospect of a munificent benefaction made by the late Mr. Kohne, tends to cheer us with the hope that the sphere of our future usefulness may be increased. Our contributions and efforts have lessened, we trust, in a small degree, the amount of human misery, and our success affords a genuine satisfaction arising from a sense of his goodness who has bestowed upon us these providential blessings.

Your benefactions have continued to prompt the throb of gratitude, and to excite the prayer of piety. May they continue, like the bounty of that Hand which we hope has excited them, to promote the common happiness of those who receive and those who bestow them.

☞ UNION LINE TO BALTIMORE.—Steam Boat Newcastle, leaves Chesnut Street Wharf every day at 12 o'clock, and arrives early next morning, in time for any of the Southern or Western conveyances.

☞ CITIZENS' CANAL LINE TO BALTIMORE.—Steam boat William Penn, Capt. Jeffries, departs from Arch street wharf every morning, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully informed that the barges pass through the Canal, between this and Baltimore, daily. nov. 18—tf

Latest London dates............31st October.
Latest Havre dates............23d October.
Latest Liverpool dates............28th October.
Latest New Orleans dates............9th November.

DIED.

At the house of Andrew B. Spence, Saint Andrew's Square, near Bush Hill, PETER WHITESIDE, aged 76 years, formerly Merchant, in Philadelphia—the Confidential Secretary and Partner of Robert Morris, during the trying and eventful period of the Revolution. His friends, and those of Andrew B. Spence, are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.—The interment will take place in the Philadelphia Cemetery, corner of Tenth and Shippen streets.

Near Frankford, on the 3d inst. in the 51st year of her age, MARTHA B. FORMAN, formerly of Pottstown, N. J.

From the National Intelligencer.

OBITUARY.—Col. JOHN M'PHERSON died, in the city of Frederick, Md. on Wednesday last, in the 69th year of his age, after an illness of a few days. Col. M'Pherson was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Frederick in 1781, when he had just attained the period of manhood. Not long before the close of the Revolutionary war, he received a lieutenant's commission in his native state—as a cessation of hostilities soon after ensued, no demand was made upon him for active field duty. He went to Frederick as an agent for the supply of prisoners then quartered there. In 1783, he formed a matrimonial connection, which confirmed his residence in Frederick, where he has since lived. His standing and weight of character soon attracted the consideration and confidence of his fellow citizens, and the public functionaries of his adopted State; from the first, he received a call into their legislative assembly; from the latter, he held, and long discharged, the duties of the office of associate judge of Frederick county, prior to the existing organization of the Judiciary of Maryland.

ALMANACK.

1829. DECEMBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
9 WEDNESDAY,...	7 23	4 37	1 13	[illegible]
10 THURSDAY,...	7 23	4 37	1 55	[illegible]
11 FRIDAY,......	7 24	4 36	2 37	[illegible]
12 SATURDAY,...	7 24	4 36	3 18	[illegible]
13 SUNDAY,......	7 24	4 36	3 55	[illegible]
14 MONDAY......	7 25	4 35	4 30	[illegible]
15 TUESDAY,......	7 25	4 35	5 8	[illegible]

ENGLISH BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Fourth and Chesnut streets—
Parry's Voyages, complete, in 5 small vols., fine plates.
Franklin's do. do. 4 do. do. do.
Public Characters of the Present Age, with Portraits.
The Naval Gunner, by Beauchant.
Stuart's Anecdotes of Steam Engines, plates.
Bree's Greek and English Lexicon.
Evidences of Christianity, by Watson, Jenyns, &c.
Rabenhorst's German and English Dictionary.
Riddle's Navigation.
Barlow, on Timber.
Stone Cutter's Guide, by Nicholson.
Gregory's Mathematics, for Practical Men.
Every Man his Own Farrier, by Clater.
Morrice, on Brewing.
Clock and Watch Makers' Guide.
Buchanan, on Mill Work.
Conversations on Botany, colored plates.
Crouch's Conchology, 4to. colored plates.
Butt's Botanical Primer.
Lallah Rookh, fine plates.
Sheridan's Life and Plays. dec. 9—3t

EMBOSSED CARDS,

AND BRISTOL BOARDS, of various sizes, white and tinted Grounds, for sale by
R. H. HOBSON,
147 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
dec. 9—1t

COLORED PAPER,

PLAIN and EMBOSSED, of a great variety of Colors, for sale by R. H. HOBSON,
147 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
dec. 9—1t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on Friday, December 11, 1829, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction store of C. J. Wolbert, a quantity of household furniture, comprising 1 mahogany sideboard, 1 sofa, 1 pair card tables, 1 piano forte, 1 mantle glass, 1 mahogany frame pier glass, 1 work table, 1 ingrain carpet, 1 hearth rug, 1 pair brass andirons, 1 mahogany bureau, 6 fancy chairs, 2 glass lamps, 2 waiters, 1 pier table, and 1 time piece.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ———, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, December 9, 1829.—3t

Sales at Auction.

BY GILL, FORD & CO.
29 NORTH FRONT STREET.

PACKAGE SALE
OF BRITISH DRY GOODS.

On Friday morning, at ten o'clock, on 6 months' credit,
150 packages fresh imported British dry goods, comprising a handsome assortment of [illegible] goods, including rich new style prints, [illegible], vestings, bombazets, fancy goods, &c.
Catalogues will be ready, and the goods [illegible] for examination early on the morning of sale.

BY GILLINGHAM, MITCHELL & CO.
NORTH SECOND STREET, NEAR MARKET.

On Friday afternoon, to close a concern,
A stock of Dry Goods—Consisting of red, white, and yellow flannels, cloths, cassimeres, [illegible], satinetts, Mackinaw blankets, Irish half hose, [illegible] Denmark satteens, red tape, &c. &c.

BY JENNINGS, THOMAS, GILL & CO.
36 NORTH FRONT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, on a liberal credit,
65 packages of woollen, cotton and silk goods.

FRENCH GOODS.

Coloured gros de Naples; [illegible] de Indes, for ladies' bonnets; [illegible] Berlin; [illegible] gloves [illegible] florences; silk vestings; [illegible] merino long shawls; silk and coloured [illegible] wire do.; silk gloves; assorted [illegible] No. 1½ a 22 silk [illegible]; piping cords; [illegible] neapolitaine dark [illegible] cotton and worsted hosiery; bed quilts; silk fringes; [illegible] black lutestrings; [illegible] figured satins; [illegible], &c.

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS,
34 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] 19 Spruce street, by order of assignees,
All the fixtures for manufacturing [illegible] consisting of pans, boilers, [illegible] implements connected with the business, [illegible]
On Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store,
A general assortment of groceries.
Also, 8 hhds. prime green St. Jago coffee.
Also, cargoes of [illegible] and lemons, oil of [illegible] aniseed, Peruvian bark, pumice stone, [illegible] castile soap, sweet oil, mustard, gum copal, Windsor soap, &c.

GEORGE F. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER,
No 88 Queen street, Southwark.

HOUSEHOLD & BAR FURNITURE.
Will be sold, by auction, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Germantown, to-morrow, December 10, 1829, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
All the Household Furniture of said [illegible], comprising Range of Dining Tables, Card and Breakfast Tables, Bureaus, Sideboard, [illegible], Secretary, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, [illegible], Ingrain and other Carpeting, Bed and Window Curtains, Looking Glasses, Sofas, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, China and Queensware, Stoves, Kitchen and Bar Furniture, Billiard Table, Balls, &c. with sundry other articles, too tedious to enumerate—the property of a person declining housekeeping.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.
Pawnbroker's Sale of Clothing Only.
On Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will be sold at the S. E. corner of Fourth and South streets,
200 lots of seasonable clothing, embracing a good and general assortment—consisting of [illegible] surtouts, great coats, plaid and camblet cloaks, new and second hand coats, cloth, pantaloons, [illegible] merino, silk, crape, cotton and Marseilles [illegible] and cotton drawers, quilts, blankets, [illegible] bolster and pillow cases, linen and cambric [illegible], table cloths and towels, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, [illegible] hats, boots and shoes, &c. &c.
N. B. The above sale is recommended to [illegible] and persons wishing to clothe themselves for the winter, as the articles are of good quality, and will positively be sold without reserve.

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON,
AUCTION MART, 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] South Fourth street next door to the Indian Queen, by order of the assignees,
The Store Fixtures of a boot and shoe store, with an assortment of superior made boots and shoes, [illegible] &c.; a quantity of sole leather, lasts, tools, &c. The store will be open on Thursday, to accommodate those who may wish to fit themselves. Sale positive.

Manufacturers' Market,

Nos. 13 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET.

EVERY *WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOON*, will be arranged for PRIVATE SALE.

A large and general assortment of *AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS*, comprising all the varieties made in the city and neighbourhood, with an assortment of *AMERICAN PRINTED CALICOES*.

Also, a quantity of *BRITISH* and *CANTON GOODS*.

A CARD.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are respectfully informed, that the store, No. 86 Chesnut street, will be re-opened on Monday, the 14th inst., with a new and elegant assortment of Fancy Stationary, English Note and Letter Papers, London and American Annuals, and a variety of fancy articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year presents—By
dec. 9—d6t JOHN M'KEWAN, Jr.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday, December 23, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,

No. 1. All that certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the south side of South or Cedar street, between Third and Fourth streets, continued in Southwark, containing in breadth seventeen feet, and in length or depth seventy six feet. Bounded on the north by Cedar street, on the east by an eighteen feet alley, leading from Cedar to Shippen streets, on the south by a four feet alley leading into the said eighteen feet alley, and on the west by ground now or late of Nicholas Fiskie.

No. 2. All those certain two story frame messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Passyunk Road, between German and Catharine streets, in Southwark aforesaid, containing in breadth on the said road eighteen feet, and extending in length or depth on the north side thereof seventy-one feet ten inches, more or less, to a ten feet wide alley, and on the south side thereof sixty feet eight inches, more or less, to the same four feet wide alley. Bounded on the west by Passyunk Road, on the north by lot No. 23, in a certain plan of Thomas Penrose's lots, on the south by the said four feet wide alley, and on the east by lot marked in said plan No 27.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Cogswell, deceased, and to be sold by
GEORGE REES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, December 5, 1829.—3t

DELAWARE NUMBERS.

13 48 37 35 27 50 34 19

ONE quarter of the capital prize of $10,000, is owned by a gentleman of this city. The holders of prize tickets in this, or any of Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, are requested to call and renew in the Union Canal, to be drawn on the 17th inst. or receive the cash. C. BARRINGTON, Jr.
N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
Orders from the country will be answered by return of mail. dec. 7—tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Cook in a small family. None apply unless they can produce the best recommendations. Inquire at this office. dec. 7—d3t

AIDS TO REFLECTION.

JUST received and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, Aids to Reflection in the formation of a manly character, on the several grounds of Prudence, Morality and Religion, &c. &c. by T. T. Coleridge, in 1 vol. 8vo. dec. 8—d6t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

50 CLEVER sized *LIVE RATS*, in lots of not less than 10, well secured. THREE Cents each will be paid for them, if lively, and in good condition. Apply at this Office. dec. 8—d3t

BOARDING.

A FEW gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be comfortably accommodated with Boarding, in a respectable private family, where there are no children. Enquire at No. 65 New street, below Third. A front parlor to let, as an office.
dec. 8—6t*

SCHUYLKILL COAL.

THE subscribers are now prepared to receive orders for Schuylkill Coal of the first quality, which will be delivered without delay. Apply at the office, No. 6 Minor street.
oct. 16—tf J. R. & J. M. [illegible]

COTILLIONS.

MRS. BADGER'S first Cotillion will take place on Thursday evening, the 10th instant, at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street. Tickets are now ready for delivery, at No. 68 South Eighth street.
dec. 8—3t

SHAKSPEARE REFECTORY
AND OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT,
North-West Corner of Sixth and Chesnut Streets.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have fitted up the above establishment in first rate style, and hope, by attention, and keeping superior articles of each kind, in season, that they will merit a share of public patronage. They are determined that nothing in their power shall be wanting to make it a first rate establishment.

The following articles may be had, at any hour in the day:—

Ham,	Boned Turkey,
Chickens,	Ducks,
Venison,	Beef-Steaks,
Mutton Chops,	Veal Cutlets,
Pork Chops,	Omlets,
Corn'd Beef,	Ham and Eggs,
Terrapins,	Game,
Soused Pigs' Feet,	Soused Tripe,
Chicken Pie,	Oyster Pie,
Apple Pie,	Apple Tarts,
Pear Tarts,	Cranberry Tarts,
Cream Tarts,	Blackmange,
Cup Custards.	

Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, Oysters in every variety of cooking; Oysters put up for exportation, suitable to all climates; Dinners and Suppers prepared for families, parties, and societies, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; Pastrys, Preserves, Jellies, &c. &c.

N. B. A large room for Parties.
dec. 7—tf T. & R. SMITH.

Lectures on the Sacred Poetry

OF the Hebrews, by Robert Lowth, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, for sale by
R. GURLEY,
253 Market street, opposite Decatur street.
dec. 8—tf

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE:
OR, SPIRIT OF THE
Foreign Theological Journals and Reviews.
No. 21, for December, 1829.

CONTENTS.—Mahometanism Unveiled, from the Eclectic Review; Liberality in reference to Missions, &c., from the Evangelical Magazine; Letters to Dr. Chalmers, from the Edinburgh Christian Instructor; Faber's Sacred Calendar of Prophecy, from the Edinburgh Christian Instructor; Belshazzar's Feast, from the Baptist Magazine; Longing to be at Home, from the same; Illustrations of Scripture, from the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine; Original Missionary Hymns, from the same; On the Interpretation of Prophecy, from the Eclectic Review; For a Slave Chapel at Cape-Town, from the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine; Schleiermacher on the Gospel of St. Luke, from the Eclectic Review; The Woman of Shunem, from the same; D. Moore's Poems, from the Edinburgh Christian Instructor; China, from the Evangelical Magazine; Natural History of Enthusiasm, from the same; Christian Retirement, from the Edinburgh Christian Instructor; On hearing Dr. Chalmers preach, from the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

This work is published monthly, at $3 per annum, by
E. LITTELL & BROTHER,
dec. 8—3t Corner of Chesnut and Seventh sts.

30,000 DOLLARS

FOR NINE DOLLARS, SHARES IN PROPORTION. Union Canal Lottery Office, No. 16½ South Fourth street. The 14th class, Union Canal Lottery, will be drawn in this city, on Thursday, the 17th December.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$600
2	10,000	10	500
2	5,000	10	300
1	4,210	28	200
10	1,000		

Besides many of $100, 90, 80, 70, &c. amounting to $73,760. Tickets 9 dollars, shares in proportion.

All orders, by post or otherwise, executed promptly, and postage free to the purchaser. Apply to, or address
WM. D. GONTER,
nov. 20—tf No. 16½ South Fourth street.

New Books for Children.

THIS day is published by THOMAS T. ASH, 139 Chesnut street,
Pleasing and Instructive Stories for little Boys and Girls. By Mrs. Hughes.
Stories for Adelaide, by the author of Stories for Emma. These little volumes are for little Masters and Misses of 4 to 8 years of age, and ornamented with 6 copperplate engravings. dec. 5—tf

WILSON'S PATENT

SQUARE, and Instructions in the art of cutting garments agreeably to his system, engraving of the report of fashions, accompanied with directions for making up the same, to be had at the Agent's Office No. 80 North Third street. nov. 2—tf

THOMAS T. HOGG & CO.
SIGN PAINTERS,
AND IMITATORS OF WOOD, &C.
NOS. 32 & 33 ARCADE.
july 22—tf

SPIRIT OF THE ANNUALS.

E. LITTELL & BROTHER have in press, and will publish in two volumes, elegantly printed, Selections in Prose and Verse, from the English Annuals, of the most important articles, Literary and Religious, under the title of THE SPIRIT OF THE ANNUALS. dec. 5—tf

PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

THE number of SYLVESTER'S Lottery and Exchange Office is THIRTY AND A HALF SOUTH THIRD STREET. SYLVESTER has also an office in Broadway, New York, whereby he is enabled to send to his friends and adventurers tickets in the New York Lottery, to be drawn on the 9th instant.—Capital prize, 20,000 dollars; price only 5 dollars. On the 17th instant, the Grand Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in this city. SYLVESTER'S great success in selling to a Lumber Merchant, in Southwark, 25,000 dollars, whole ticket, is well known. He also sold 10,000 dollars, in a whole ticket, a few days previous, in the New York Lottery.

Our city and country friends are requested to send their orders to SYLVESTER,
dec. 7—tf 30½ South Third street.

MR. DOWNE,
PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN FLUTE,

MOST respectfully announces to those Gentlemen who wish to improve themselves on that instrument, that he intends giving Lessons. For particulars apply at his residence, No. 32 Palmyra Row, Vine street.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who have already learned to play, may probably derive some benefit from his instructions. dec. 7—6t*

20,000 DOLLARS

IS the capital prize of a Lottery, which will be drawn on Wednesday next. Official information relative to it can be had at Mallon's Office, No. 2¼ N. Fifth street.
L. W. MALLON.
dec. 7—3t

Life of Summerfield.

JUST received by E. LITTELL & BROTHER, corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. John Summerfield, A. M. By John Holland, with an introductory letter, by James Montgomery. dec. 7—tf

New Map of the United States.

RECENTLY published and for sale at the Map Store, 144 Chesnut street, opposite the Theatre, a New Map of the United States, together with a Memoir on the materials used in its construction, by H. S. TANNER. The Map is projected on a scale of thirty miles to an inch, contains the recent surveys adjusted by late astronomical observations, new counties, towns, canals, rail roads, &c. &c.; to which are added 33 supplemental plans of cities, topographical maps and profiles of canals. The Memoir contains, in addition to a detailed account of the new information, a brief statement of the length, width, number of locks, course, extent, descent and ascent of all the most important canals in the United States and Canada. dec 8—3t

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

JUST received and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, Scott's Family Bible, in 5 vo. 4to.

This edition of Dr. Scott's invaluable Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, is printed word for word from the best London edition, and contains all the author's last corrections.

Life of Summerfield, Dwight's Theology, &c. for sale as above. dec. 5—6t

BINDERS' PLOUGH KNIVES.

JUST received and for sale, at No. 8 South Front street, 4th door below Market, BINDERS' PLOUGH KNIVES, at 6 dollars per dozen.
dec. 8d—tf

Buckskin Vests and Drawers,

ALSO Socks and Gloves of same material, for sale by the subscribers, at their Cap Store, 12 South Third street.
SYLVESTER & BROTHERS & CO.
dec. 5—tf

An Exhibition—No Deception.

CONSISTING of a Mechanical *Perpetual Motion*, founded on philosophy and pneumatics; the sole production of American Genius, and challenging the world to produce its equal!

To see the machine, and the action of the atmospheric air that puts and keeps it in motion from the moment its parts are brought together, must convince the most incredulous of its simplicity in construction, and immense importance for practical purposes. It has been carefully examined by scientific men, in New York, who have borne ample testimony to the ingenuity and utility of the discovery. A simple piece of machinery is acted on by the common atmosphere, without or within doors, at any season, with any temperature, and instantaneously put in motion. Power may be obtained sufficient for any purpose, and at a trifling expense; nor will the machine ever stop till worn out. While the laws of the universe remain unchanged, the principle holds good, and the wheels revolve.

The ingenious inventor of this simple machine is Richard Vandyke, of Medina, Orleans county, N. Y.; who is now exhibiting, for a few days, this result of his genius, at No. 30 Arcade, 1st story, East Avenue.

In addition to the above, there is to be seen a splendid COSMORAMA, exhibiting some of the most beautiful Views and Cities which are to be found in the world—among which there are many elegant scenes in Russia, Turkey, and the intermediate places; the city of Constantinople, &c.; all of which are represented and seen in their real magnitude and splendor.

Admittance to the whole, (Perpetual Motion included,) 25 cents.

Open every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 10 in the evening. dec. 7—3t

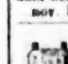
DRAWING

OF the 13th class of the Union Canal Lottery:—19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57.

The 14th Class will be drawn on Thursday, the 17th Dec. 1829. The Capital prizes are $30,000; two of 10,000; two of 5,000; one of 4210; ten of 1,000, ten of 600; ten of 500, &c.

Tickets and shares, all signed by the Managers, will be sold, at Scheme price, until Wednesday evening next, the 16th inst. at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 73 South Third, one door below Dock street. A. M. NUTT.
nov. 16—tf

TO LET.



A Three Story BRICK HOUSE, in Vine street, No. 24. It is convenient and commodious, and very pleasantly situated. Rent moderate. Enquire at this office. nov. 26—tf

NEW MARKET HAT MANUFACTORY,
No. 242 South Second street.

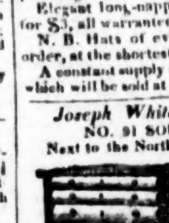
BENJAMIN PINE respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he still continues the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 242 South Second street, opposite the New Market, where he hopes to meet with a share of the public patronage.

Elegant long-napped WATER-PROOF HATS, for $5, all warranted water proof.

N. B. Hats of every shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice.

A constant supply of WOOL HATS kept on hand, which will be sold at reduced prices. may 14—tf

Joseph White's Cabinet Wareroom,
NO. 91 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Next to the North East corner of Spruce street.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mahogany Card and Dining Tables, Plain and Carved Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders executed on the shortest notice.

Before purchasing elsewhere, J. W. requests purchasers to call and examine his articles.
oct. 20—1y

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
No. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 26 to No. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 3d door below Market street, where they manufacture and have constantly on hand, a great variety of silk, worsted and cotton Suspenders, including a general assortment of A. L. VANHORNS' improved and Patented spring roller Suspenders, with Springs attached to the Rollers in front, making them, in point of ease and durability, far superior to the Roller Suspenders formerly used.

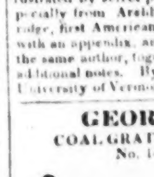
Also, a general assortment of silk, hair and patent leather stocks, Russian belts, Vest springs, Cravat stiffners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.
VANHORN & PIMM.

N. B. On hand, and for sale at very reduced prices, an assortment of superior pocket books.
oct. 13—tf

Coleridge's Aids to Perfection.

JUST received and for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street, Aids to Reflection in the formation of a Manly Character, on the several grounds of Prudence, Morality and Religion; illustrated by select passages from our elder Divines, especially from Archbishop Leighton. By S. T. Coleridge, first American, from the first London edition; with an appendix, and illustrations from other works of the same author, together with a preliminary essay, and additional notes. By James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont. dec. 8—tf

GEORGE COOPER,
COAL GRATE AND FENDER STORE,
No. 14 North Sixth street.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and intends to keep on hand a variety of articles in the above line, at moderate prices.

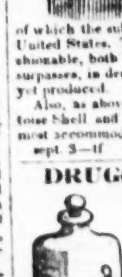
N. B. Sheet Iron Coal Stoves.
oct. 12—3m*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MERCHANTS from the Western and Southern States, purchasing their fall assortments, can supply themselves by calling at No. 46 North Second street, with a new and splendid style of CARVED and FIGURED TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, of which the subscriber is the only manufacturer in the United States. This style of Comb is becoming very fashionable, both in New York and in this city, and far surpasses, in design and finish, any thing of the kind ever yet produced.

Also, as above, every other variety and size of Tortoise Shell and Brazilian Combs, by the dozen, on the most accommodating terms.
sept. 3—tf M. S. LITTLEBOY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
NORTH & WARRIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 17 Franklin Place,



Near the Post Office, have constantly for sale, a large and fresh assortment of

DRUGS,
FAMILY MEDICINES, PAINTS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

Of their own manufacture, among which are the following, viz:—

400 boxes Pittsburgh Window Glass, of various sizes, (Johnson's brand,)	Sal Saturni,
300 gross long Vials Corks,	Oil Vitriol,
300 lb. Brazil Wood, (true,)	Jalap Pulv.
700 lb. Gum Olibanum,	Rhubarb do.
1500 lb. English Copperas,	Cassia in matts,
Castor Oil,	Barks,
Calomel,	Magnesia,
Sulphate Quinine,	Refined Camphor,
Ext. Glycyrrhiza,	Ink Powders, superior,
Alcohol in barrels,	Cologne Water, (warranted equal to the imported,)
Balsam Capaiva,	Indelible Ink, in square boxes.

Orders for the Western Country, and for Shipping, executed upon liberal terms, at reduced prices.

Chemical Tests, and every article connected with the Drug Business, as also all the late Pharmaceuticals, prepared to order at the shortest notice, and warranted of the best quality.
sept. 25—tf

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he continues to give lessons in Penmanship, in a superior style to any other taught in this city, and to write with double the facility of any other system taught in the Union. Specimens of improvement will warrant the above. From twelve to thirty lessons will enable a person to write a good bold hand, and three lessons will show the great utility of this system over all others.

N. B. His rooms are open from 6, A. M., to 10, P. M. Ladies write in a separate room. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen are open.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs that he has completed his new treatise on Book-keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-keepers of the first taste, his system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction will enable his students to acquire in from 10 to 20 Lessons generally, a superior knowledge of the science. His long practice in teaching and faithful study, together with the examination of more than one hundred sets of books, in the first counting-houses in this city, enable him to give a superior form of Books, and most extensive explanation on this very important science. R. MEGONEGAL,

No. 206 Race street, opposite Franklin Square.

References will be given to Accountants and Merchants of the first standing. july 9—tf

To Country Merchants and Others.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for sale,

100 boxes Malaga raisons,	
8 bales soft shelled almonds,	
200 bushels ground nuts,	15 bags filberts,
20 barrels cream nuts,	50 drums figs,
25 boxes rock candy,	10 cases stampt licorice,
10 casks currants,	4 cases citron,
5000 fresh cocoa nuts,	
5 cases press'd Canton ginger,	
80 mats fresh cinnamon,	
20,000 first quality Spanish segars,	
20 baskets superior sallad oil.	

Also, olives, capers, archovies, cordials, wine bitters, oranges, lemons, and a few jars Kataba grapes, sweet chocolate, &c. with a large and general assortment of CONFECTIONARY, warranted to carry any distance
—For sale by MICHAEL TRACY,
At his new Confectionary and Fruit Store, No. 287 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, opposite Van Buskirk's Hotel. oct. 3—tf

New and Cheap Grocery Establishment.
NO. 15 NORTH SECOND STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced the GROCERY business, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the new store, No. 15 North Second street, corner of Jones' Alley;—where he has on hand and offers for sale, a general assortment of articles in the above line, consisting of young hyson, imperial and gunpowder teas, of the very first quality; powchong and souchong do.; Mocha coffee; green and white Laguira do., with a general assortment of other coffees; brown sugar, Lex Canby and Lex's steam lump and loaf sugar, refined without blood; nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, pepper and allspice; Baker's chocolate, rock candy, winter and summer oil, sweet oil, in bottles and flasks; 62 quarter boxes very superior old Havana segars, Spanish olives in jars; Muscatel and bloom raisins, in boxes, half boxes and kegs; soft shelled almonds; cognac brandy, 1st and 4th proof; Armagne do.; Champaigne do.; Holland gin, of a very superior quality; Jamaica spirits, 1st and 4th proof; New England do.; apple and rye whiskey; pure Monongahela do.; Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines; Champaigne do., in bottles; sweet Malaga do.; all kinds of cordials—with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by
nov. 6—tf JOSEPH RICHARDS.

COFFEE, RELISHES, &C. &C.

WILL be served up at the PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONARY, North East Corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, every day during the cold season, from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 10 o'clock in the evening. oct. 7—tf

J. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 23 CHESNUT STREET,
SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
march 14—tf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
AND VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY,
No. 102 WALNUT, between 4th and 5th streets.
MOSS & WALTON

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand, and they intend constantly to keep a good stock of first rate, well dried SOUTHERN FEATHERS, for Beds, and the best CURLED HAIR, for Mattresses.

Also, the first quality ENGLISH and DOMESTIC TICKING.

M. & W. beg to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they may rely upon having every article in the above line, of the best materials and workmanship, *AT THE LOWEST PRICES.*

VENITIAN BLINDS, with new and ornamental fronts, painted in green and fancy colors, warranted of the best materials, at reduced prices.

N. B. WINDOW CURTAINS and BED FURNITURES made up and fixed according to designs of the latest London and Parisian Fashions.

CARPETS and FLOOR MATTING neatly fitted.
jan. 1—tf

THE SIAMESE BOYS!!!

HAVE been said to be Animals "*Sui generis*," in Natural or Physiological Science—PRODIGIES in *Nature*—but, IN ARTIFICIAL and the mathematical Sciences we have wonders of the SAME CHARACTER, by the *Jurta* position of—*numbers* E. g. If you had bought of us the ticket having 19, 28, 44, in *mathematical* order, you *would* have had $30,000 dollars, and as you left it until TOO LATE, WE need not advise you of your LOSS. We have now NUMEROUS MORE HAPPY combinations, than witnessed in the *SIAMESE BOYS;*

and which we will afford at our usual discount.—Come then to view the *prodigies;* only $10 for $30,000 at a *single sight;* SEASON TICKETS IN PROPORTION.

Ten per cent discount to those who generally deal with us, and a sight of course into the bargain. Others to the contrary, notwithstanding we deal in prizes.

CLINTON & CO. Lottery and Exchange Brokers, Lafayette Office, (late Kennedy & Co's.) No. 33, S. Third street, opposite the Mail Stage Office, and third door below Congress Hall, Philadelphia; where have been sold and paid more prizes than at any other Office in Philadelphia. dec. 4—tf

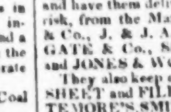
TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency for the sale of MACHINE CARDS, will execute Orders, and have them delivered in this City free of expense or risk, from the Manufactories of W. WHITTEMORE & Co., J. & J. A. SMITH & Co., ISAAC SOUTHGATE & Co., SILAS EARLE, PLINY EARLE, and JONES & WOOD, all of Massachusetts.

They also keep on hand an extensive assortment of SHEET and FILLET CARDS, together with WHITTEMORE'S, SMITH'S, SARGEANT'S, & EARLE'S HAND CARDS, both for Cotton and Wool. Apply at their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 149 Market street, Philadelphia. G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

Comb Plate, Cleaning Combs, Fullers' Jacks, may also be had of them. july 12—d1y

REMOVAL.



G. W. WATSON,
COACH AND HARNESS
MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 40 Prune street to the establishment built expressly for Coach Making, at the junction of York and Laurel streets, Philadelphia, immediately in the vicinity and nearly opposite the Mansion House Hotel; where, from its being central, and on a more enlarged and convenient plan for business than the place formerly occupied by him, he hopes, by unremitting exertions, to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

Orders intrusted to his care shall receive his best attention as to taste, excellence of materials and workmanship, and will be executed with the strictest punctuality and dispatch. N. B. Particular attention paid to repairs.

FOR SALE,

One new gig, silver mounted, three second-hand do. two second-hand dearborns, one second-hand coachee.
aug. 10—d1y

JOHN MONELL TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the above business at his old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where he will be happy to furnish all articles in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Six or eight Pantaloon and Vest makers wanted as above. june 6—tf

DOWN-TOWN FOR EVER.

13 37 48. ONE quarter of a $10,000 prize, was sold on Saturday, and paid in Spanish dollars the morning. The quarter of the $4,000 prize, was sold to a gentleman on the neck.

Mr. Neff also sold one quarter of the $10,000, all DOWN-TOWN.

Manley & Co. have sold 4 prizes of $10,000, in three months, and sell 10 per cent. cheaper than up-town.
REUBEN MANLEY & CO.
dec. 7—tf 104 South street.

Fashionable Clothing Store.
SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and has the pleasure of informing them that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the most fashionable patterns and colours, which he will make to order in the neatest manner.

Also, a very large assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Banyan do., Coattees, Pantaloons and Vests, Shirts and HOSIERY, &c. all of which he will sell at very low prices for cash; wishing to dispose of all his stock in the course of two months, those that wish good bargains will do well to call at his establishment, No. 153½ South FRONT STREET, Drawbridge, and examine for themselves. S. DEWEES.

N. B. Persons owing bills more than 12 months, will please call and pay the same, or legal steps will be taken without further notice. dec. 7—eo6t

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL E. WARWICK, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and customers in general, that he has removed from No. 34 North Fifth street, to No. 109 NORTH THIRD STREET, 5 doors below Race; where he intends to keep a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.

N. B. Clothing made and trimmed for those who wish to furnish their own cloth. april 2—tf

Library and Reading Room Company
OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Directors of the said Company, notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the same, that the amount of their respective stock and annual subscriptions, are requested to be paid to the undersigned, on or before the 15th of December next, when certificates will be issued.
J. J. WATEMAN, Treasurer,
No. 290 North Second street.

Donations in Books, Maps, Periodicals, &c. for the use of the Institution, will be received and acknowledged by the following gentlemen:—

CHARLES KEEN, Esq. at the Kensington Bank.
JOSEPH REAKIRT, S. E. corner Third and Callowhill street.
DR. C. H. ROHR, Third street, next below Green.
JACOB F. HOECKLEY, No. 304 North Second street.
OSMON REED, N. W. corner Second and Vine sts.
nov. 28—tf

RAN AWAY,

FROM the subscriber, JAMES DAVIS;—4 feet 11½ inches high, dark brown hair, hazel eyes, and sandy complexion—has a scar on the top of his head, and one on the left fore finger. He is a native of Portsmouth, Va., and is about 30 years of age. Said DAVIS is supposed to have gone in company with two men, that were his daily companions. One of them about 6 feet high, pale face, and calls himself a storekeeper.—The other, about 5 feet 7 inches. Five dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, and return to
WM. NORBATBASS,
dec. 7—3t 62 Penn street.

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.
sept. 30—6m

SUMATRA PEPPER.

20		CASES SUPERIOR GUM COPAL.
100		KEGS REFINED SALT PETRE, (100 lbs. each.)
100		BARRELS ALUM.
20	do.	BLUE VITRIOL.
10	do.	CAYENNE CLOVES.
60	hhds.	ENGLISH PARIS WHITE, very superior.
20	do.	CAYENNE COCOA.
100		BAGS COLUMBO ROOT.
		LAGUIRA COFFEE.
		TORTOISE SHELL.

For sale by
HACKER, BROWN & CO.
oct. 27—tf No. 56 South Front Street.

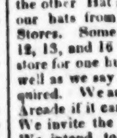
Turner's New Dramatic Repository.

FORREST, Cooper, Mrs. Sloman, Miss Clara Fisher, Mr and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Austin, Miss Kelly, Sloman, Finn, &c.—All the Plays, &c. in which these celebrated Actors perform, may be had at Turner's New Dramatic Repository, No. 9 Arcade; and nearly all the popular Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Melo Dramas, and Farces, acted in America.

A few copies of the Hypocrite; Merchant's Wedding; Evadne; Caswallon; Richelieu; Tempest; Rienzi; Othello; Macbeth; King Lear; Virginius; Brutus; Damon and Pythias; William Tell; Pizarro; Deaf and Dumb; Paul Pry; Stranger; As you Like it, &c. &c.

Also, Elton's New Comic Song Books, containing all the popular and admired songs of Sloman, Dixon, Andrews, Roberts, and all the choice Spirits of the Age, The Side Cracker; Tippy; Brown's Comic Songster; New Medley of Sentimental and Comic Songs; Theatrical Budgets, Terpsichorious; Sloman's and Dixon's Drolleries, &c. &c.
nov. 18—tf

TEESE & CO.



INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores, Nos. 36 and 37, in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained—and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our Store and the other Hat stores in this city, will enable us to sell our hats from $1 to 1 50 lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13, and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred—and if our work does not wear as well as we say it will, we will make any deduction required. We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions—and have now in store, hats of every quality, of the latest Philadelphia, New York, and London Fashions, which are ready for sale.

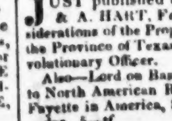
HATS of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones—(economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new hat, will please to call as above. nov. 27—3m.

PROVINCE OF TEXAS, &C.

JUST published and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Fourth and Chesnut streets, "Considerations of the Propriety and Necessity of Annexing the Province of Texas, to the United States.—By a Revolutionary Officer.

Also—Lord on Banking, Life of Summerfield, Index to North American Review, Life of Arthur Lee, La Fayette in America, Stewart's Philosophy, &c. &c.
dec. 5—tf

FOR SALE
CHEAP,



A FIRST rate plated Gig, made to order; it can be seen at Amos Howell's, corner of Eighth and Arch streets. For particulars, apply at No. 37 Market street. june 1—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

DULL & WHITE have for sale at their Paper Warehouse, No. 4 Decatur street, Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, and Medium printing paper, of various qualities.

Foolscap, No. 1 2 and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1 2 and 3.
Folio and Bank Post.
Bonnet Boards, Bookbinders' Boards.
Trunk Boards, Box Boards, &c.
Hanging Paper, Hardware, &c.
Wrapping Paper, of various sizes.

Together with a complete variety of Paper, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or approved paper. aug. 21—tf

Bickersteth's Christian Hearer.

JUST received and for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street, the Christian Hearer, designed to show the importance of hearing the word, and to assist Christians in hearing with profit.—By the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, author of a Scripture Help, &c. first American, from the second London edition. dec. 3—tf

PIANO FORTE
Manufactory and Wareroom,
N. W. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

E. N. SCHERR, not the less active (because of situation comparatively retired,) in his very best exertions to gratify the eye and ear, and hence, unwilling to come short of the public's friendly notice, (without entering into profuse and tiresome detail,) would just remind his friends and the public generally, that his Wareroom displays a new and extensive assortment of the first style of Pianos, variously designed, possessing the wonted excellence of tone peculiar to his instruments, for the universal approbation of which, tested by the most liberal patronage, he takes pleasure in tendering his warmest thanks.

P. S. Pianos carefully, neatly, and promptly repaired, and old Pianos taken in part pay for new.
sept. 26—tf

HALLAM'S
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

JUST received and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, the Constitutional History of England, from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II. By Henry Hallam, in 3 vols. 8vo. from the second London edition.

"Mr. Hallam is far better qualified than any other writer of our time, for the office he has undertaken.—He has great industry and great acuteness. His knowledge is extensive, various and profound. His mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp, and by the delicacy of its tact. His speculations have none of that vagueness which is the common fault of practical philosophy. On the contrary, they are strikingly political. They teach us not only the general rule, but the mode of applying it to solve particular cases."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"Mr. Hallam's is decidedly the best work on the subject we have yet seen."—*North American Review.*
dec. 8—tf

GEORGE APPLE'S
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

NO. 50 Chesnut street, 4 doors above Second. At this establishment is kept an extensive assortment of the above articles, warranted of the best manufacture.

Also, a large assortment of Fancy, Windsor, Grecian and drawing Room Chairs, Lounges and Settees of the latest fashions, which he invites the citizens of Philadelphia, and foreign merchants generally, to call and view, as he feels confident that those who wish to purchase, may be suited among the variety which he has on hand for disposal. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Old Frames re-gilt; old Chairs refinished as new. Two Chair Ornamenters wanted as above. dec. 8—tf

Confession of George Swearinger.

THE Life and Confession of George Swearinger, who was executed at Cumberland, Allegany County, Md. for the murder of his Wife, is just received and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street.
dec. 8—3t

ANNUALS FOR 1830.

JUST received and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, The Keepsake; The Gem; The Forget-Me-Not; The Iris; The Literary Souvenir; The Bijou; Winter's Wreath; Friendship's Offering; Amulet; New Year's Gift; Juvenile Forget-Me-Not; Token; Atlantic Souvenir; Pearl; Youth's Keepsake; Lady's Library; Gentleman's Library.

Also, Life of Summerfield; Encyclopedia Americana, vol. 1; Lafayette in America; Wish-ton-Wish; Collingwood's Correspondence. dec. 9—3t

W. H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,
No. 102 and 179 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the great preference which has been bestowed on him and his Warehouse. The subscriber also respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep a general assortment of COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND. Also, stuff of every description on hand, which can be made to order. The whole business of FUNERALS will be attended to, if desired, on unusual low terms; such as furnishing Hearses, Carriages, Shrouds, Winding-sheets, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole study to the above named business.

A quantity of Coffin stuff always on hand, which can be afforded very low. N. B. Attendance at all hours, night and day. april 18—1y

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, 1830.

PUBLISHED this day and for sale by GEORGE W. DONOHUE, No. 100 South Second street, the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1830, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves, and 12 highly finished engravings on steel, by the first Artists.
oct. 21—dtf

$30,000 FOR $9.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 14, for 1829, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 17th of December, 1829. Sixty No. Lottery, nine drawn ballots.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$600
2	10,000	10	500
2	5,000	10	400
1	4,210	10	300
10	1,000	28	200

And 51 prizes of 100, besides many others too numerous to mention.

Tickets and shares can be had at FULLER & BARSTOW'S Lucky Office, No. 135 Chesnut street, for 9 dollars.

CAPITALS SOLD LAST WEEK.

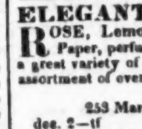
10	42	47,	$1,000
15	20	35,	1,000
42	54	58,	1,000

FULLER & BARSTOW,
dec. 24—tf 135 Chesnut street.

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
BEAVER HATS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's Beaver Hats, of the following colours:—Black, Fawn, Blue, White, light and dark Purple and Brown, of the most fashionable shapes.
For sale at BULKLEYS',
149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
nov. 10—tf

W. BURTON'S
BOTTLED PORTER, ALE AND CIDER STORE,
S. W. Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,



where the above articles, of very best quality, are constantly kept for Exportation or Home Consumption.

Also, his IMPERIAL, which is so highly approved of, being a very pleasant and wholesome beverage.
oct. 17—tf

ELEGANT LETTER PAPER.

ROSE, Lemon and Cream Coloured Letter Paper, perfumed and plain, water lined and laid; a great variety of qualities, put up in half reams—a fine assortment of every description, for sale by
R. GURLEY,
253 Market street, opposite Decatur street.
dec. 2—tf

THE AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DAILY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar Institution in the United States.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on. JOB BACON, Secretary.
may 7—d

B. LATOUCHE,
RESTAURATEUR, 142 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS the honour to inform the gentlemen of this city, that he can supply large dinner and supper Parties. His house is well furnished, and he can dine fifty persons in one parlour. His stock of Old Wines is good and abundant. Those gentlemen that wish to furnish their own Wines, can do so at a small charge. Any gentleman ordering Dinner can have the bill of fare the day previous.

BALLS AND WEDDINGS

Can be supplied at two days' notice, viz:

Boned Turkey, decorated with jelly.
Beef a la Mode,..........do.
Large Game Pie,..........do.
Tongues,..........do.
Larded Partridges,..........do.
Pheasants,..........do.
Chickens, Terrapins, Pickled Oysters.

DINNER PARTIES ABROAD.

Three different kinds of Soup.

SIDE DISHES.

Oyster Pie—Partridge Pie.
Fillet of Chickens en Supreme.
Croquet of Chickens.
Fricandeau of Veal.
Salmi de Canard.
Chicken Salad.
Chartreuse de Perdrix.
Cotelette a la Maintenon.
As pick des Fillets de Faisan.

Good Servants will be provided for dinner parties, either at home or abroad. nov. 26—tf

$500 REWARD.
MAIL ROBBERY.

WHEREAS, the United States' Mail was robbed, near the first Gate on the Ridge Road, this morning, at or about 3 o'clock, on its way to Reading; the Robbers are supposed to be the same who robbed the Kimberton Mail a short time since, being the same in number; one of them is a large thin faced man, say six feet high; one a small man, the third, about 5 feet 7 inches, rather fat; he is supposed, from his accent, to be an Irishman.

The above reward will be paid on the apprehension and conviction of the whole, or either of the perpetrators. JAMES REESIDE,
Agent for the General Post Office.
Sunday Morning, December 6, 1829. dec. 7—tf

ENGRAVINGS.

JUST received by NEAL & MACKENZIE, No. 201 Chesnut street, Modern Athens; or, Views in Edinburgh; exhibiting the whole of the modern improvements; dedicated to Sir Walter Scott. The engravings are of the first style of excellence, from original drawings by Mr. Thomas H. Shepherd, with historical, topographical, and critical illustrations; by John Britton, Esq.

Also, Paris Illustrated, Metropolitan Improvements, Views of the principal gentlemens' Country seats in the United Kingdoms; Westall's Great Britain, illustrated; National Portrait Gallery, containing portraits of Lord Wellington, Byron, Camden, &c. Price 50 cents.

The Souvenirs, Ackerman's Forget Me-Not, Juvenile Forget-Me-oNt, Bijou, Amulet, Gem, Token, Atlantic Souvenir, &c. dec. 8—tf

THE GENTLEMAN'S
Pocket Remembrancer for 1830,

IS published, and for sale by THOMAS T. ASH, 139 Chesnut street.

THE CONTENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

Common Notes and Eclipses.
Calendar.
Ruled pages for Memorandums.
Tariff, or rates of duty.
Patent Office.
Post Office Establishment.
Federal Government of the United States.
Intercourse with foreign nations.
Governors of different states.
Navy List.
Navy Agents.
Marine Corps.
List of Vessels in the United States' Navy.
Navy Yards.
Army List.
Members of 21st Congress.
Table of population. dec. 8—tf

THE PENNSYLVANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR INSURANCE AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.
Capital authorised by Law.......... $400,000
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this Company continue to make INSURANCE, either Permanent or Limited, on Property and effects of every description, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on terms as *liberal* as any similar Institution. By the Charter it is confined to the single object of INSURING PROPERTY ON LAND, OR LYING IN PORT, from loss by Fire, and affords the best security against the distress and ruin too often occasioned by the ravages of that destructive element.

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the Office, No. 134 WALNUT STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN SMITH, Secretary.
april 7—tf

Sacking Bottom Manufactory
AND TWINE STORE,
NO. 7 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE subscriber will dispose of the above articles at the lowest cash prices. Store-keepers, country merchants, and others, would do well to call before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a quantity of twine, grain bags, &c. and continues to press all kinds of woollen goods, &c.

Merino, Cashmere, Crape, Silk, and Cloth Shawls, &c. cleansed and dressed in the best manner, fringe curled, and the colours warranted not to fade.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. SA[illegible]
sept. 5—eotf

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

150 BOXES cotton and wool Cards, for sale low, by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
aug. 12—tf No. 149 Market street.

Desilver, Jr. Herse & Lindsay,
BOOK BINDERS, PAPER RULERS, &c.

OVER the Book store of Thomas Desilver, Jr. are prepared to execute every description of plain and fancy Binding, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Connected with the establishment, is an extensive Manufactory of

BLANK BOOKS.

Containing a Patent Cylindrical Ruling Machine, and every facility for making to order, at the shortest notice, any kind of Blank Work, warranted equal in quality, to any work of the kind done in the city.

Banks, Public Offices, and Merchants, supplied at lower prices than by any other establishment.
nov. 30—dtf

DRUGS, &C.

16 bbls. Camphor,	10 kegs Emery,
5 do. Cream Tartar,	10 cases Liquorice,
50 do. Epsom Salt,	4 bales Orange Peel,
30 do. Black Lead,	500 lb. Sen. Sen.
10 do. Res. Guaiac,	10 do. Scammony Alep.
10 do. Catechu,	30 do. Rad. Jalap,
3 casks E. Litharge,	100 do. Sang. Dragon,
4 do. Terra Sienna,	400 do. Blue Pearl,
5 hhds. Flor. Sulph.	30 do. Oil Anis.
6 do. Pum. Stone,	100 do. do. Lemon,
2 do. Rotten do.	103 do. do. Cassia,
12 can. Saffron,	230 do. Opium,

Assafoetida, Borax, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Tragacanth, Sarsaparilla, Liquorice Root, Seneca R. Logwood, Redwood, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Vial and Bottle Corks, with a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Glassware, &c. suitable for Druggists, and Country Merchants, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.
T. W. DYOTT,
N. E. corner of Second and Race streets.
feb. 14—tf

C. MEYER,
CABINET, GRAND AND SQUARE
Piano Forte Manufacturer,
NO. 50 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Two doors North of Prune street.

PIANO FORTES WARRANTED Equal to any imported or made in this City.

Pianos Repaired, Tuned, or taken in exchange.

C. M. attends personally, to all orders for Repairing or Tuning, in any part of the city. march 25—tf

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she has generally applying at her Office, in ORANGE STREET, very respectable persons for different situations, and from the favor heretofore received from the citizens, she feels encouraged to bestow every attention in her power, to send only such as may prove valuable in their different situations.
nov. 25—tf SARAH CLAYTON.

MERINO SHAWLS.

WM. SAPPINGTON has just received from auction 2 cases Merino and Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, and now offers them for sale, at the South West corner of Ninth and Market streets, cheaper than they can be purchased at any other retail store in this city. The assortment consists of

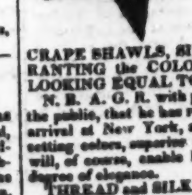
Super Scarlet Merino Long Shawls.		
Do. Black	do.	do.
Do. White	do.	do.
Do. Blue Black	do.	do.
4-4 Black Merino Square Shawls.		
6-4 do.	do.	do.
8-4 do.	do.	do.
6 4 White do.	do.	do.
8 4 do.	do.	do.
8-4 Scarlet	do.	do.

8-4 Black and Blue Black Cashmere Shawls.

Super Scarlet, Crimson, White, Black and Blue Cashmere Long Shawls.

Together with a general assortment of staple and fancy goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or acceptances. nov. 11—eotf

U. S. & CITY ESTABLISHMENT.
OLD STAND
No. 90 Cherry street, two doors below Sixth street,
A. G. RICHARDS



RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to "THE LADIES" of the and other cities throughout the Union, for past favors, and is happy to acknowledge the particular and flattering notice taken of his SUPERIOR MANNER OF WASHING and DRESSING of CASHMERE, MERINO and CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, SILK, SATINS, &c. &c. WARRANTING the COLOURS NOT TO FADE, and LOOKING EQUAL TO NEW.

N. B. A. G. R. with pleasure informs his friends and the public, that he has received from Europe, by a late arrival at New York, a fresh supply of materials for setting colors, superior to any he has ever used, which will, of course, enable him to give his work a greater degree of elegance.

THREAD and SILK LACE washed and mended as usual. april 2—ly

GLOBES.

A COMPLETE assortment of Wilson's 13, 9 and 3 inch Globes, for sale by H. S. TANNER.
144 Chesnut street, opposite the Theatre.
dec. 9—3t